Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1863. NUMBER 108.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

A BATTLE NEAR TUSCUMBIA.

Gen. Sherman Defeats the Rebels.

MATTERS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction of a Steamer by River Pirates.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Oct. 26, 1863.

The steamer Liberty No. 2, Connor Capt., Hart, Clerk, arrived last night at eleven o'clock, p. m., bringing Memphis papers of the 24th inst. From the *Bulletin* I take the following account of operations in Gen. W. T. Sherman's new department:

The advance Union forces eastward from this point met with sharp resistance on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at Cherokee Station, on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, eight or nine miles this side of Tuscumbia. The troops of the gallant 15th Army Corps met the rebels with their usual bravery, and soon made themselves masters of the position. On the day previous a brisk cavalry fight took place near the same spot, between a considerable body of rebel mounted infantry and the 5th Ohio cavalry, in which six rebels were killed, and fifteen wounded left on the field. Our troops went into the rebels like shot, cutting and slashing right and left, and cleared them out in short order, losing seven men killed and five horses. The 3d Regular cavalry went forward to participate, but the Ohio boys had completed the job. This was on Tuesday evening. The cavalry then fell back near the advance of Gen. Osterhaus' division.

Next morning broke dark and lowering, with rain and fog. The movement of the 1st div. (Gen. Osterhaus), which was to have been made at 6 was delayed till 8. The 2d division (Gen. M. L. Smith) lay close up to the 1st division, waiting till they should move ahead before striking camp, Maj. Gen. Blair commanded both divisions, General Osterhaus moved forward toward Tuscumbia, but had proceeded far before his advance, consisting of the 4th, 9th, 25th, and 30th, and 31st Iowa regiments, encountered a large force of rebels, estimated at between 4,000 and 6,000, under command of the rebel Generals S. D. Lee, Roddy and Richardson. A heavy musketry fire immediately opened. The fight was furious for an hour, when the rebels fell back with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

General Osterhaus hurried up several 24-pounder Parrotts, which made havoc in their retreating columns, and our whole division was soon on the ground.

The loss on our side does not exceed 100 in killed and wounded.

The death of Col. Torrence, of the 30th Iowa, was a serious disaster. He was killed in advance of his men in the midst of the fight. Mistaking a star for epaulettes, dressed in Federal uniform for our troops, he rode forward to ascertain where they were, and at half-range distance was shot down by them. His regiment seeing him fall, raised a yell, dashed forward at a charge, regaining his body and scattering the rebels in all directions. The loss in this regiment is twenty-nine killed and wounded. Capt. R. Small, Co. D, killed, Capt. Hall, Co. A, severely wounded in the leg, which he will lose; Capt. Clark, Co. H, seriously and probably mortally wounded in the back; Capt. Smith, Co. E, seriously wounded; Adjt. Clendening, wounded in the head and thigh, had six or seven bullets through his clothes. Several other regiments, including the 4th and 25th Iowa, lost more or less, but we are unable to learn particulars.

The bodies of Col. Torrence and Capt. Randall arrived last evening at Memphis, where they were embalmed, and will be sent North to-day, in charge of C. D. George, sutler of the 30th Iowa regiment. Col. T. lived at Keokuk, and served with distinction through the Mexican war, and was one of those men whose influence and character were almost without blemish,—commanding in person, active, energetic, strict in discipline, and kind of heart, he was held in great regard among his troops.

Iowa has lost in him one of her most worthy and gallant sons. It appears that the first known of the proximity of the rebels was the driving in of our pickets and forage teams, and their appearing in sight. The regiments named were immediately ordered into line, and skirmishers thrown out to feel their positions. The enemy did not wait to be met, a large portion of their forces had dismounted and were lying in ambush.

The advance of the enemy wore our uniform, making it difficult for Col. Torrence to distinguish friends from foes. Therefore he ordered his men to cease firing, and approached the enemy dressed in blue, and when within a short distance, they opened a murderous fire upon him, piercing his body in many places, and killing him instantly. At the same time they opened a murderous fire on our left, killing and wounding the Captain and Adjutant above named. For a few moments the 30th regiment was thrown into confusion; but when Col. Torrence's death came back and announced that their Colonel was in the hands of the enemy, the men rushed forward with a yell, recovered the body, and dispersed the rebels. They found his body had been searched, and all his money and his watch stolen.

Our troops pressed the fleeing rebels back to their fortifications.

The rebels are said to have strong fortifications about one mile this side of Tuscumbia, on the railroad, and prisoners report that they expect to make a strong defence there. They say that they had 4,000 men there on Tuesday, and received reinforcements of 1,000 cavalry on Wednesday morning, and some 20,000 more are expected there from Bragg's army.

The following officers are said to be in command there: Gens. Loring, S. D. Lee, Roddy, Richardson and Forrest.

Some of the prisoners taken at Cherokee Station give an explanation of their blue uniforms, saying that the rebel government intends to clothe all their troops with blue overcoats. This statement may have been trumped up for the moment; but the fact that hundreds of their men appeared in the front rank of battle, dressed in blue uniform, would seem to give it some color, probably.

A rebel dispatch from Johnston has been recently captured, in which rebel officers have been conjured not to permit our forces to open up the road between Memphis and Decatur.

The Tennessee River is reported to have risen in the vicinity of Eastport some nine feet, and is still rising fast. There have been heavy rains in that section, and if necessary, we presume that gun boats can now ascend that stream to any point where their services may be effective.

An impression exists induced by existing circumstances to the effect that probably before this our forces have encountered the enemy in their fortifications.

The same paper says, the steamer Mist, bound from Helena to Memphis, landed at the fleet of Ship's Island, on the Mississippi side, to repair her machinery, which had been disabled by a snag. This point is about fifteen miles above Helena. She had not been landed more than five minutes, when a party of ten or fifteen guerrillas came on board and drove the crew up into the cabin. They then demanded all the money which was on board, which was granted, as the crew were in no condition for defence. From Captain Calhoun they obtained $15,000, from Captain E. Woods, $15,197 and from Mr. Warner a gold watch. After taking what blankets and bedding they could find, they set fire to the boat, which was consumed, together with one hundred and eighteen bales of cotton.

The guerillas then departed for the interior, leaving the crew on the bank. They went in skiffs to Helena, and came thence to Memphis on the Fort Wayne.

The boat was owned by J. C. Calhoun, of Paducah, Kentucky, and cost $40,000.

The guerillas gave back about $50 to the crew to pay their passage with to some port.

It is known that this party of thieves was commanded by one *Floyd*, who, with his men, are deserters from Confederate arms. They do not claim to belong to any regular command. Four of them came to steal horses, on Thursday, in the neighborhood of Dale's Landing. The citizens turned out against them, and shot two and captured others.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Oct. 26, 1863.

I learn from the Columbus *War Eagle* of the 24th that the surveyors appointed to examine into the condition of the M. & O. R. R. have made their report. Only a little of the track is torn up, but a large portion of the trestle work and many bridges have been burn down and burned.

It is estimated about forty days' work by force which can labor to advantage only will put the road in good running order, and work will shortly be commenced. Mr. Hill expects to have the telegraph line working through to Memphis in a few days. Several engines have passed down the river lately, the boats containing which had been sticking on bars below.

From H. H. Hemenway, one of the Commissioners appointed to take the vote of the Iowa soldiers at Little Rock and Helena, I have the following report:

Mr. Hemenway came up on the steamer Glasgow this evening, along with Gen. Davidson, who is *en route* for St. Louis on business of his department.

I send the vote of the Iowa soldiers as follows: 1st cavalry—Stone 711, Tuttle 45; 3d cavalry—Stone 318, Tuttle 39; 27th—Stone 371, Tuttle 29; 29th—Stone 356, Tuttle 27; 2nd—Stone 148, Tuttle 28; 3d—Stone 306, Tuttle 45; 26th—Stone 269, Tuttle 65; 40th—Stone 164, Tuttle 176; 3d battery—Stone 64, Tuttle 27; skeleton regiments at Helena—Stone 378, Tuttle 1; majority for Stone, 2,342.

The State ticket, Mr. Hemenway informs me, run 25 percent. better for the Union than that above.

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—The Memphis *Bulletin* says the new trade regulations are to go into effect to-day. Reports from New Orleans show receipts of nearly 4,000 bales of cotton at that port in a single day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1863.

A REBEL MAIL PROJECT.

A contract has been made by the Confederate Post Office Department to run an express and mail across the Mississippi river.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.

Thomas Kane, a resident of this city, has been tried before a military commission for procuring pay, bounty, and allowances as a soldier upon forged papers. He has been found guilty, and sentenced to Albany Penitentiary for five years.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Milroy leaves on twenty days' leave of absence.

Letters from prominent citizens of Missouri, since the President's reply to the Delegation, strengthen the case against Gov. Gamble, by showing the character of the enrolled militia to be semi rebel.

THE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Subscriptions to the 5-20s, last week, were nearly fourteen million dollars.

EXCHANGES.

Ould's last exhibits a difference between him and Gen. Meredith, as to numbers of prisoners to be exchanged, ten thousand more on the rebel side than claimed a few days since.

An exchange of records of deceased prisoners has been agreed upon One list is already received from Richmond.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 337.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'L'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16th, 1863.

By direction of the President of the United States the Departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland and of the Tennessee will constitute the military division of the Mississippi. Major General U. S. Grant, United States army, is placed in command of the military division of the Mississippi, with his headquarters in the field.

Major General W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Volts., is relieved from the command of the Department and Army of the Cumberland. Major General G. H. Thomas is hereby assigned to that command.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 80.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9th, 1863.

It is reported that officers in this department have demanded and received from their subordinates receipts for a greater weight of forage than they actually issued. Such practices in violation of requisitions upended for extensive fraud and is most reprehensible. In the restrictions to prevent measures will be taken with those who accept and those who give such receipts.

[Signed] M. E. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

FROM RICHMOND.

A correspondent in Lee's army, from Culpepper under date of the 20th inst., thus sums up the late campaign in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"Our troops have all doubtless crossed the Rapidan. The enemy attempted no advance upon our retiring column, if indeed they knew of it. Thus you see the campaign is over. Its results are briefly summed up. We have captured about 1,500 of the enemy, with some small arms, killed and wounded at least as many more, and torn up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for nearly 30 miles, with a loss of not over 1,200 in killed and wounded, some few prisoners, and four pieces of artillery. These last by Hill's corps at Bristow Station. Whether the game was worth the candle I will not attempt to decide—some think we have done wonders. It has only taken ten days to do all this."

Stuart started on Saturday last on a raid, but came upon a column of the enemy's infantry near Drainsville and was compelled to return without accomplishing his object.

On the 14th inst. Gen. Kilpatrick engaged the enemy's cavalry in skirmishing the latter part of Monday near Warrenton Junction, but with what result we have not yet learned.

Before closing, let me say a word to our home folks about shoeless soldiers. That word shall be simple and practical. My men often march the 7th of last month without shoes. Upon requisition from Kilpatrick, Judge Storer introduced him to the assembly. He said his fellow citizens of Cincinnati appreciate the work he has accomplished for the country, and have faith in him of their unbounded confidence. While he has never dishonored his native State, the State has never forgotten him. Although to-day he is under the command of the army of the Cumberland, he said the people would require the records upon which that action was based. Here Rosecrans returned thanks for the expressions of sympathy and respect which this public reception implied. While he felt flattered by it, he could not forget that the hearts of the people do not go out to individuals alone. It is principle for which we are contending.—Our struggle for National life that produced such assemblies. He asked the people never to forget their duty to the Government, whatever might occur to individuals. The question as to how he had been used, he desired to leave for future time to answer.

Some friends of Gen. Rosecrans, in York, he said, are very solicitous about my health. The Army of the Cumberland thinks I am well enough, and so do I. As for the quantity of opium I have taken, consult my druggist.

New York and Washington papers have said Gens. McCook and Crittenden intended to make charges against me. They have stated as they regret exceedingly such false reports should be started. He said since the battle of Chickamauga, he had received letters of approval from the President for his action in that affair, and he claimed, he said, he was entitled to fasten the guilt upon the defendant, there were also certain other circumstances which, without the handwriting, would have the same effect. One of these was the lock on the box. It would be shown to the jury that only a short time before the making of the box, Mr. Hodge had bought two locks of this description at a hardware store in North Adams. Also that a half sheet of paper corresponding in quality and appearance with another half sheet found in Hodge's chest, and that several of the mortice holes in the box were of the same size as a chisel found in the shop. These facts would be sufficient to identify Mr. Hodge as the person who sent the box. Mr. Reed closed with some general remarks on the enormity of the crime with which the accused stood charged.

Mr. Goodwin followed Mr. Reed in an opening speech nearly two hours in length, going very fully into the grounds of defense relied on by Mr. Hodge, and his counsel.

These can be referred to the motive which Mr. Hodge had to take Mr. Whipple's life, and the circumstantial evidence relied on by the prosecution to show that he attempted to take it.

With respect to the motive, Mr. Goodwin went into the history of the transactions between Mr. Hodge and Mr. Whipple, detailed to the Treasurer

Continued on Fourth Page.

FROM CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI.

Important from Gen. McPherson's Command.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BROWNSVILLE, 30 miles east of Vicksburg,
Oct. 18, via CAIRO, Oct. 26, 1863.

McPherson reached this place to-day, without accident.

We have driven Whitby's and Crosby's cavalry from the Big Black, and are on our way to Canton.

I will send you word as often as a messenger goes.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

Encouraging News from East Tennessee.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
KNOXVILLE, Oct. 25, 1863.

The engagement of to-day was a gallant and hot contested hand-to-hand affair of over four hours' duration. The rebel force is estimated at 5,000. They lost in killed, wounded and prisoners over 3,000. Woodford re-captured his wagon train and some of his men, and shot his Grasshopper battery.

Our losses in killed, wounded and missing, are over 300.

Gen. Sanders advanced yesterday. The rebels threw a mixed force under Gens. Vaughn and Adelphis, but fell back upon our approach. A running fight was kept up until dark. There are no rebels east of the Swoot-water. Gen. Sanders lost but two killed. The road above is all cleared.

Col. Crawford's 1st Tennessee artillery has just returned from an expedition to distribute arms through Virginia and North Carolina, and recruit, and was successful in both. The people are rising everywhere.

Among the prisoners sent in by him, is the infamous bushwhacker from Upper Clinch, Moneyhun, whose murders and barbarities are horrible.

Maynard and Brownlow spoke from eleven a. m. to five p. m., to an immense concourse of people, gathered from twenty miles around. The ultra radicals were received with enthusiasm.

FROM CINCINNATI.

General Rosecrans' Reception and Speech.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Gen. Rosecrans arrived about eleven this morning, and was escorted to the Burnet House by an immense crowd of citizens. He was enthusiastically welcomed throughout the entire line of march. Judge Storer introduced him to the assembly. He said his fellow citizens of Cincinnati appreciate the work he has accomplished for the country, and have faith in him of their unbounded confidence. While he has never dishonored his native State, the State has never forgotten him. Although to-day he is under the command of the army of the Cumberland, he said the people would require the records upon which that action was based. Here Rosecrans returned thanks for the expressions of sympathy and respect which this public reception implied. While he felt flattered by it, he could not forget that the hearts of the people do not go out to individuals alone. It is principle for which we are contending.—Our struggle for National life that produced such assemblies. He asked the people never to forget their duty to the Government, whatever might occur to individuals. The question as to how he had been used, he desired to leave for future time to answer.

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The "Infernal Machine" Case.

Opening Arguments.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION

Examination of C. P. Bradley and Joseph H. Dixon.

A jury having been empanneled on Saturday, the trial of Nehemiah Hodge for assault with intent to murder S. M. Whipple with an infernal machine commenced yesterday morning.

Mr. Reed opened for the prosecution by detailing the circumstances connected with the arrival of the box in Chicago, its description, and the means resorted to ascertain its character, in substance as they were narrated in the TRIBUNE of yesterday morning. He added that besides the identity of the handwriting of the letter on the box with that of Mr. Hodge, which in itself would, he claimed, be sufficient to fasten the guilt upon the defendant, there were also certain other circumstances which, without the handwriting, would have the same effect. One of these was the lock on the box. It would be shown to the jury that only a short time before the making of the box, Mr. Hodge had bought two locks of this description at a hardware store in North Adams. Also that a half sheet of paper corresponding in quality and appearance with another half sheet found in Hodge's chest, and that several of the mortice holes in the box were of the same size as a chisel found in the shop. These facts would be sufficient to identify Mr. Hodge as the person who sent the box. Mr. Reed closed with some general remarks on the enormity of the crime with which the accused stood charged.

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Continued on Fourth Page.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 25.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Oct. 24th, contains the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN }
VIRGINIA, Oct. 23, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Gen. Imboden on the 19th attacked the garrison at Charlestown, Shenandoah Valley, and captured 454 prisoners with their arms, transportation and stores; he also captured the prisoners already forwarded, making 2462.

R. E. LEE.

Gen. Forrest's resignation has been accepted, and he has left Atlanta to enter upon a separate command.

The number of Yankee prisoners held in Richmond last night was reported at Libby Prison as a fraction over 12,000.

The *Dispatch* of the 23d contains the following dispatches:

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 20.—Official information states that the Yankees are rapidly retreating to the Big Black, pursued by our cavalry. On the retreat they burned some houses in Clinton.

President Davis left this afternoon for Enterprise.

CHARLESTON, [Oct.] 20.—A reconnoissance party of the enemy, in barges was discovered near Fort Sumter last night. Rockets in 12 and 1 o'clock, and were driven off with grape shot.

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FROM CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Sherman recently left Corinth with large force, to push eastward across the country to join the Army of the Cumberland. A week ago his force was at Iuka, steadily advancing. The intelligence now comes that he has had a sharp battle with the rebels near Tuscumbia, and has won a decided success, with a loss to us, however, of some valuable officers.

Our British cousins are in extacies over Henry Ward Beecher and his speeches in Manchester and Liverpool have been brilliant and wonderful ovations. John is beginning to understand himself and us.

The situation in Virginia is still clouded, and even the rebel papers are befogged as to the point whether there is to be a fight or not.

The Great Northwestern Fair opens today, under the happiest auspices. It will be a success that will be memorable in character and noble in results.

A FALSE SECURITY.

A false security has cost the Republicans of Chicago all the reverses they have sustained in our city elections. Secure in our numbers, and confident that our opponents could have an easy victory, it has more than once happened that a humiliating defeat has befallen us. To-day Hove-in-man is Mayor for no other cause. Not one single partisan of his can be found with hardihood enough to say that had there been a full vote cast, and every Republican in his place at the polls Hove-in would have had no earthly sort of a chance. But he came into the city virtually by a default in hundreds of loyal citizens who neglected to do their duty at the ballot box.

We are approaching another and important election. At the head of the Union ticket stands Joseph E. Gary, candidate for Judge in the Superior Court. Associated with him on the ticket are gentlemen of tried worth. Every election will be recognized as a test of the country as a proof that Chicago is earnest for the war and true to the Union. Do you doubt this? Witness assertions being put forth to compass a victory result, and imagine, as you easily do, the shouts of exultation which will hail Mr. Gary's defeat. Would not rejoicing at such an event come from Copperhead crew who are prowling in communities, eager to give aid and comfort to the rebels by the defeat of loyalty. A false security will defeat the Union ticket on November 3d in this city. An early massing of our forces will give us a triumph that will be glorious and notable.

Already the enemy have begun their operations. Will loyal men be warned in time? Copperhead Aldermen, last evening, hatched a scheme which they intend to make Chicago an easy victory. The wards have been gerrymandered into close districts, and excellent and fresh fuel has been created for ballot-stuffing, and the operations of imported voting cattle of the repeating kind. Copperheads intend to carry the city. They know that they cannot do it if every Union man votes; but they rely upon it that our men of business will be too busy, our professional men too much engaged, the better class of citizens too little energetic to give the requisite time to vote and watch the votes of others. Is this so? Are we preparing a defeat here? Not if earnest work is done forthwith. But nothing but earnest work will be of avail. Let every loyal man note what associations will be his, if he fails to vote for the Union candidate.

FROM THE GULF.

Capture of a Rebel Pirate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Navy Department has received information that the steamer Desoto, during the latter part of October, when in the Southwest Pass, received word that a steamer had been boarded by a band of rebels, and carried out of the river. After a run of thirty five miles she was captured, and proved to be the Lexington. She is a new and very fast screw steamer, was amply supplied with coal and provisions, and had a full coal crew.

Capt. Walker says he feels great satisfaction in announcing this success, for the Boston is a much inferior vessel, was carried off by rebels some months since. We could not fail in her track, and thus had the opportunity of witnessing the desolation she spread in her course. She burned a large ship in her pass with charred memorials of many fine ships. The Lexington, with her desperate band, has been sent to New Orleans.

Captures by the Privateers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The bark Uranis, from Cape Breton, for Hong Kong, and St. Helena, Utah, arrived here, reports that the bark Bride, of Boston, was captured by Alabama in the harbor of Table Bay.

She also reports the capture of the bark Anna F. Schmidt, of Boston.

The Florida and Tuscaloosa were cruising on the coast. Seamen had declared that he had hung Capt. Hooker, of the Urania, for firing the stars and stripes in port while armed near the Alabama.

Special.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The North Star, from Aspinwall, Oct. 17th, has arrived with $1,311 in specie.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 26, 1863.

I learn that Lieut. Col. Oakes, Assistant Provost Marshal General, will co-operate with the Governor in carrying into effect the order prohibiting recruiting in the State, except for our own regiments.

The Adjutant General is preparing a full report of all the volunteers that have gone from this State, whether in Illinois regiments or regiments from other States, thus securing credit for every man furnished from Illinois.

The Union Convention of Grundy county has nominated the following ticket:

For Treasurer, Edward R. Booth; for County Commissioner, Hiram C. Gold; for Surveyor, Nathaniel Myers.

These gentlemen are well known to the people of Grundy county, and are worthy the support of every loyal voter. Governor Yates left Washington this evening. He has accepted an invitation to address the citizens of New York city, on the state of the country, on Wednesday night.

A gang of horse thieves were brought into the city this evening.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Oct. 26, 1863.

The long prayed for dry boat has come at last. The Milwaukee has arrived. She is a first class side-wheeler that has come up this point since June, and it makes almost a stir as the spring opening.

The river is still so low, and the season is now over, that the smaller crafts will probably not be up the fall trade.

Receipting is progressing favorably. One company for the new cavalry regiment is full, and several others are partially manned.

Our State election is next week, Tuesday, November 3d, and not the 10th, as is stated in eastern papers.

Considering the number of inhabitants, the Union majority will be something tremendous.

From North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Admiral Lee has telegraphed from Newport News yesterday that the steamer Ben Deford arrived from Beaufort with 700 Rebel prisoners, including the 2nd Lieutenant who had driven ashore the Yorktown of the largest rebel privateers of the blockade runners, with valuable cargo. She is totally wrecked.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....October 26.

Brig Fred. Patee, Two Rivers, sundries.
Brig Thomas Jay, Grand Haven, sundries.
Propeller City Point, Buffalo, sundries.
Propeller Ben Franklin, Kendrick, Cleveland, 83 tons coal.
Propeller Kalamazoo, Higgins, Buffalo, 120 tons coal.
Propeller Sandusky, Erie, 90 tons coal.
Propeller Ogdensburg, Erie, 90 tons coal.
Propeller Ohio, Wheeler, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Propeller Chicago Board of Trade, Sanderson, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Propeller Wisconsin, Wolvin, Bay City, 120 m lumber.
Propeller Oconto, Dunkley, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Propeller Star, Monroe, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Propeller Nile, Dillon, Evanston, 150 m lumber.
Propeller Oneida, Cleveland, 100 tons coal.
Propeller Ben Wade, Cleveland, 100 tons coal.
Propeller Kentucky, Hackley, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Bark Marion Morris, Cleveland, 420 tons coal, 125 m lumber.
Schooner Sidney, Sidney, Oswego, 3,372 bris salt.
Schooner D Lathrop, Thrall, Oswego, 350 tons coal.
Schooner Ben Bolt, Bolton, Buffalo, 350 tons coal.
Schooner Geo Steel, Genesee, Oswego, 3,372 bris salt.
Schooner Ben Bolt, Bolton, Buffalo, 350 tons coal.
Schooner Isaac Lyndon, Buffalo, 80 m lumber.
Schooner Mary Ann, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner A King, Gaskin, Buffalo, 6 000 bris salt.
Schooner Mary E Stark, Lawrence, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Schooner Mary Brown, Carroll, Erie, 300 tons coal, 70 tons coal.
Schooner Anna C Harris, Kenosha, Erie, 270 tons coal.
Schooner Mary Brown, Carroll, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Schooner Ada Hall, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Schooner Mary Ann, Erie, 300 tons coal, 20 tons coal, 20 tons coal.
Schooner Rocket, Erie, 250 tons coal.
Schooner Norfolk, Erie, 250 tons coal.
Schooner Mary E Stark, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Schooner Manistee, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Sarah Burnham, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Wm Bloomer, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Wm Bloomer, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Mary Ann, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Mary E Stark, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Ada Hall, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Mary Ann, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Rocket, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Norfolk, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner A King, Gaskin, Buffalo, 6,000 bris salt.
Schooner Mary Brown, Carroll, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Schooner Mary E Stark, Lawrence, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Schooner Ada Hall, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Schooner Anna C Harris, Kenosha, Erie, 270 tons coal.
Schooner Mary Ann, Erie, 300 tons coal, 20 tons coal, 20 tons coal.
Schooner Rocket, Erie, 250 tons coal.
Schooner Norfolk, Erie, 250 tons coal.
Schooner Manistee, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Sarah Burnham, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Wm Bloomer, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Wm Bloomer, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Mary Ann, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Mary E Stark, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Ada Hall, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Mary Ann, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Rocket, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Schooner Norfolk, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller A King, Gaskin, Buffalo, 6,000 bris salt.
Propeller Mary Brown, Carroll, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Propeller Mary E Stark, Lawrence, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Propeller Ada Hall, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Propeller Anna C Harris, Kenosha, Erie, 270 tons coal.
Propeller Mary Ann, Erie, 300 tons coal, 20 tons coal, 20 tons coal.
Propeller Rocket, Erie, 250 tons coal.
Propeller Norfolk, Erie, 250 tons coal.
Propeller Manistee, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Sarah Burnham, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Wm Bloomer, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Wm Bloomer, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Mary Ann, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Mary E Stark, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Ada Hall, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Mary Ann, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Rocket, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Norfolk, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller A King, Gaskin, Buffalo, 6,000 bris salt.
Propeller Mary Brown, Carroll, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Propeller Mary E Stark, Lawrence, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Propeller Ada Hall, Erie, 300 tons coal.
Propeller Anna C Harris, Kenosha, Erie, 270 tons coal.
Propeller Mary Ann, Erie, 300 tons coal, 20 tons coal, 20 tons coal.
Propeller Rocket, Erie, 250 tons coal.
Propeller Norfolk, Erie, 250 tons coal.
Propeller Manistee, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Sarah Burnham, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Wm Bloomer, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Wm Bloomer, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Mary Ann, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Mary E Stark, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Ada Hall, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Mary Ann, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Rocket, Bay City, 100 m lumber.
Propeller Norfolk, Bay City, 100 m lumber.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LA SALLE, Oct. 26, 1863.

CLEARED.....Oct. 26.

Brig Iowa, Howard, Buffalo, 3,111 bris flour, 1,771 bris corn.
Brig Gloria, Sutton, Buffalo, 2,950 bris flour, 600 bris corn meal, 600 sp tons.
Brig Ben Franklin, Evanston, 3,000 bu oats.
Brig Fred. Patee, Two Rivers, 6,000 bu corn.
Brig Thomas Jay, Grand Haven, 6,000 bu corn.
Brig Wm Penn, Buffalo, 3,000 bu wheat.
Brig Ocean Wave, Buffalo, 3,000 bu wheat

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1863.

THE SAME OLD SNAKE.

The Copperhead weather-cock is beginning to turn with the shifting breeze. Hitherto its arrow has pointed treasonward, secessionward and Southward. But the October tempest that swept over the land, turning it round to the North and towards war. The voice of the people fell like a bolt from the clear sky into the copperhead ranks, and now they are making haste to escape the doom which is waiting them, by ostentatious displays of loyalty and blustering announcements that they are in favor of war, of sustaining the Administration and maintaining the Union. The proofs are multiplying daily. The N. Y. *World*, which, prior to the election, was a white-robed disciple of peace and an humble admirer of J. Davis and his followers, since the election lifts its holy eyes with horror at the thought that Vallandigham expected to be elected upon a platform of peace. Horatio Seymour, who hugged to his bosom the "noble" thugs of New York, hot from blazing ruins and reeking with the blood of innocent men, who from his gubernatorial chair dictated instructions to the Chief Magistrate and Commander-in-Chief and opposed his puny strength to the will of the nation, now roars as gently as a sucking dove, and, at the command of the President, issues his Proclamation calling upon the men of New York to volunteer for the maintenance of the Union. Vallandigham, who waited and watched over the Canadian border for the army with banners, headed by Major General Pugh, and the rebel Buckner's hordes, who were to escort him to the Capital of Ohio, wanders from Windsor to Halifax, deserted by the knaves, who upheld him, betrayed by the friends on whom he most relied. No man but the most shamefaced traitor will to-day claim Vallandigham as his friend. One day he was the standard-bearer of a party; the next day, the party kicks him aside like a cast-off mistress. A few evenings since the ... Hall and Tammany held a meeting of their followers in New York City, the stronghold of Copperheadism. The Woods and the Brookses were there, and sounded the old rallying cries of "peace" and "down with the negro." But the Thugs were strangely reticent, and the leaders felt their sceptres slipping from their grasp. They looked on with blank amazement to see men who had enjoyed the spoils of office, men who had butchered and burned, men who stood ready to raise the flag of secession when the signal was given, now in favor of war for the Union.

These are straws showing which way the Copperhead current is turning, and we venture the prediction that in a brief space of time the Chicago *Times*, hitherto steeped in Copperhead malignity and devilish hatred of the Government, which at the outbreak of the war was forced to hang out the American flag, and never since that time has uttered a word in support of the Government or its soldiers, will be blatant in its demands for war, and insatiate in its desire for the crushing out of rebels. And we further predict that the new converts to loyalty, when they rise from their stools of repentance, will display some of the most prodigious efforts in bayonet-christianity and enter upon the work with a zeal which will astonish the men who for three long years, through weal and woe, sunshine and cloud, have unflinchingly stood by the Republic.

We warn the people in time of the somersault the Copperheads are about to make, and that behind the flimsy veil of loyalty to the Union is the same hatred of Freedom, the same idolatry of man sellers, the same opposition to the Government. Let no man be misled by their specious jugglery. Once in power, they will throw aside the veil, and betray the honor of the Republic.

AN OLD PLOT IN A NEW GUISE.

The latest wiggle of this monstrous fraud upon public and private rights has just been disclosed in a shameless application by Charles A. Keyes, a member of the recent defunct Legislature, for a mandamus against Auditor Dubois, to compel the payment of his salary as a member of the Legislature after it had ceased to exist. The object of this proceeding is not merely to enable Mr. Keyes to get his pay as a member of the defunct Legislature, but it is for the purpose of getting certain questions before the Supreme Court, in the hope of giving vitality to the Chicago Gridiron Railway swindle of Goudy, Fuller & Co., which is notoriously a Legislative fraud of a more atrocious character than has ever been attempted in this country. In order that life may be breathed into this monster, which was vetoed by Governor Yates, it is necessary that a fiction should be resorted to and maintained, that the Legislature which had been dissolved, not only by the Governor, but by its own action, and that its session shall be deemed perpetual during the whole time for which its members were elected, though not a single member would be in his seat, or within five hundred miles of the seat of Government. Although Keyes in this action may claim only a small amount, yet if the mandamus applied for should be granted, the principle will be established allowing every member of both House and Senate to draw his pay for the whole time for which he was elected. The pretence of a recess which was made by two or three members who broke into the legislative halls on the 23d of June, is too absurd to merit a moment's attention; the constitution requiring that such a recess can only be taken by a quorum of the two bodies, it must appear, affirmatively, that such a quorum was present and voted on the question of the recess.

The consequences therefore, of sustaining this proceeding for a mandamus, would be to decide that every member of the legislature would be entitled to his pay from the 11th of June, 1863, till January, 1865, and this amount must come out of the taxpayers of the State for the purpose of galvanizing into existence a base fraud by virtue of a judicial decision. We warn these gentlemen in the outset that this game won't win. No court in existence with all the appliances that corrupt and bad men may use, can be found to uphold a proposition so monstrous as that the Legislature of Illinois has had a legal existence since the day the Governor adjourned it, and since the day its members, by their voluntary action abandoned it. The Supreme Court of the great State of Illinois has never yet lent itself to sustain private interests based upon open and avowed fraud, and which involve the establishment of a principle that would strike at the very foundation of all government.

☞ The Copperhead New York *World*, Seymour's organ, is a pink of patriotic consistency. On the 10th of July, 1863, that pious print said: "The 300,000 may be called, but they will not come. At least, enlistments will not be sufficiently numerous or prompt to ensure the nation's success or safety. * * * *There is no other way but to resort to drafting, and the sooner this is done the better.* Let the Government not hesitate a single week. The people will not complain if 300,000 are selected by draft." The draft came; but the *World* suddenly found its enthusiasm for that mode of raising military forces suddenly falling from fever heat to frigidity. On the 31st of July, 1863, it ridiculed and rebuked those men who believed the conscription to be a direful evil, and in twelve months is pronounced the mode of raising troops by draft to be tyrannical, cruel and little less than murderous. The President has just made a call for volunteers, which the *World* will oppose with as much venom as it did the draft. The *World* is heartily be regaining the army by any method, whether by volunteers or conscripts, by white men, free blacks or slave blacks. It don't want the army reinforced. If it wants the rebels to win. That's what is the matter. That's the cause of its disgraceful inconsistency.

The Art Exhibition.

We can assure our readers that the Art Gallery is a success. The room is admirably adapted, and the light good for exhibiting pictures; they have been arranged with care and taste; and the large number and variety, and superior excellence of many of the paintings, will we are sure surprise and delight all visitors. It was an admirable suggestion to add such a collection of works of art to the other attractions of the Fair; and it would seem that these beautiful creations of skill and taste have caught new charms and a higher loveliness from the noble purpose to which they are thus devoted. For whatever may have been the history of some of these paintings, and however fair they may have seemed when hanging in royal or imperial galleries, or in the palaces of princes; with whatever pleasure their fortunate owners may have gazed upon them, while adorning the walls of their own private parlors and halls; they have no where been placed in a better light than that which falls upon them from the high and sacred purposes for which they are now for a time set apart; and they who have generously lent them to the beneficent plan of the Sanitary Commission, may well feel as they look upon them in their present place, a purer pride in their ownership than they have ever felt before. It seems to us also most fit and fortunate, that these finest efforts of human thought and culture, should thus be joined, with all that is lovely in the unfailing sympathy and devoted charity of woman, in bearing succor and solace, to those who are struggling, suffering and dying for Freedom and the Union. Such a cause, so high and sacred, may well call to its aid the highest genius and the most splendid achievements of pen or pencil; and art itself becomes clothed with new beauty, and wears a brighter glory when thus employed. It ceases then to be only a source of selfish pleasure to the highly cultivated, or to flatter the poor pride of the rich and fortunate few, and rises to a new dignity and elevation in ministering to the poor and needy, and visiting with pity and help the sick and wounded.

And surely if charity is ever twice blessed, blessing him that gives as well as him that takes, it may be affirmed of the charity of those who give to the soldiers by way of entrance to this exhibition. For he must have but little taste or appreciation for works of art, who does not get many times the worth of his money in the pleasure he will receive from a visit to this gallery; and if he be of those to whom "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever" he will carry away with him a store of enjoyment for all his days to come.

We find in the catalogue the names of many foreign artists of great distinction, as well as a large number of those of our own best known and most eminent painters. Among these are Raphael, Guido, Rembrandt, Rubens, Morillo, Teniers, Herring, Williams, Couture, Leu, Culverhans, and other eminent foreign names; and of our American masters are Durand, Church, Kensett, Cropsey, Sontag, Rossetter, Healy, Boutelle, Richards, Hart, and many more.

We hope from time to time to call attention to some of the pictures that we deem most worthy of special mention, and can only speak to-day of one or two which are from the pencil of some of our best known artists. And we find here specimens of the skill of some who have a world-wide reputation, that, if not equal to any paintings they have ever made, at least fully sustain their great name, and would be highly admired wherever seen by men of taste and appreciation of art. First, we notice a View in Vermont, by Durand, which proves all that has been said in praise of his great skill and talent. To the completion of this view the artist brought all the mature culture of a life of labor and study, and has reproduced the scene with a fidelity and truth to nature that almost carries us back to the Green Mountains. There is here every shade and tint of the color from which the range of hills is named, blended in that soft harmony and repose which are the peculiar characteristics of the region. The regular outline of the mountains is hardly broken enough to render them more than picturesque, much less grand or sublime; but the gap by which the range is cloven in twain lends a wild and strange interest to the scene, and carries us back from the hill sides now clothed with deep and rich verdure, and the smooth and peaceful fields, to the tremendous force of the convulsion which long ago rent the solid mountain, and opened this wide cleft in its side. No artist has been more successful than Durand in catching the peculiar tone and spirit of New England scenery, and none show more skill in rendering again its purity and freshness of color, soft beauty of outline, and the ever-changing harmony of its lights and shadows.

Near this hangs a South American scene, a composition by Church. As we turn to it the eye glances from the pine to the palm, and we pass from the temperate to the torrid zone. The clear and cool atmosphere of the North has become warm and hazy; the foliage looks more rank and heavy; parasites and vines clamber in luxuriant growth over rocks and trunks; flowers are seen of strange shape and brighter hue; and birds with burning plumage are floating in the air, or gleam among the trees. A stream flowing quietly down from the hills, as it reaches the broken edge of a precipice, leaps down in a cloud of brilliant tinted mist, that lights up with rainbow splendor the rocky sides of the gorge. Above the level table land stretches far away to the foot of the mountain that lifts its head into the region of eternal snow, while above it the smoke of a volcano is drifting off into the deep blue sky. Those familiar with the paintings of Church, will find in this picture evidences of the fine genius which is so deeply impressed on his larger works. His wonderful skill in representing water are seen in the cascade, and in the level surface of the pool that mirrors the overhanging bank and trees, which give ample proof of the same talent that has made the great reputation of his Ice bergs and Niagara. Those who are familiar with his large pictures of tropical scenery will find in this smaller view evidences of the same skill and invention, similar grandeur of outline and composition, breadth and distance of perspective, and brilliant richness of tint. This seems almost like a study for some of his more vast and elaborate master pieces, as we find here in budding beauty, not yet free from all unripe environing, bright hints and glimpses of that marvellous wealth and splendor of color; the richness and fullness of life in foliage and flower; the vast expanse of table land, lofty grandeur of mountain range, and magnificence in sublime and snow-clad Alpine peak and dome that unite to make the glory of the Heart of the Andes.

The representations of the human face and form crowd the walls of the gallery, and we are surrounded by portraits and historic pieces of every kind and grade of art, ranging from the divine majesty and beauty of the Saviour and Madonna, down through all the ranks of life to the match girl and the beggar boy. We can speak of these now only in the most general way.

Those who prefer animated nature to views of scenery will find some specimens here of the best modern painters of animals. We have been especially gratified with some portraits of the horse from the hand of one of the artists who enjoys an enviable pre eminence in this branch of art. Since the pen and ink drawing of this noble animal by Job made in the dawn of art in the Syrian deserts and sprinkled with its sand, perhaps no artist has reached greater excellence in painting the horse than those of our time. Job, as is clear to all who know at what period of history he lived, was a pre Raphaelite; and in his sketch of the desert steed we find the same pains taking care, and truth to nature, that are the distinguishing features of this new school or modern art. His portrait of the horse drawn so many ages since, has equal minuteness of finish, and the details are worked up with the most conscientious fidelity to nature, and all the patience so well known to be the leading characteristic of the life and labors of this eminent man. We should, we fear, be greatly blamed, were we to omit, while treating of horses, to notice this well known word painting of the oldest of poets and masters; but in our day, Herring from his long study of English thorough breds, has attained the highest rank as a painter of the animal on which the artist in all ages has tried his hand; and from native genius and long practice, joined with enthusiastic love of his work, has succeeded in bringing out so fully all that is noble and ideal in the horse, as to be considered without a rival in England, or elsewhere; unless an exception may possibly be made in favor of Rosa Bonheur. The pictures by Herring in this collection give visitors an opportunity not often found to test his claims to excellence. And they may also compare his portraits of the horse with those by Rosa Bonheur in her highly-prized Horse Fair, of which there is also a copy here. Though perhaps the friends of the distinguished French artist may assert that no copy, however perfect, can fairly represent the rare excellence of the original picture.

We have to-day only glanced at one or two of the pictures in this collection of art; our only wish being to assure the public that the exhibition is well worthy of their patronage, and the attention of all, however cultivated may be their taste, or however familiar with the best specimens by the most renowned artists. There are paintings to be seen here which would be ornaments to any gallery; works in the best style and combining all the excellencies of artists that stand high in the opinion of the most capable judges. While it must be a source of the greatest satisfaction to find in the North-west so much cultivated taste and love of art, as the presence in our midst of so many works of superior merit and beauty amply attests; there is a still deeper gratification in remembering the patriotic and beneficent purpose for which they have been collected in this gallery, and are opened to the gaze and admiration of the public. Very seldom is an appeal for christian charity written in a text so brilliantly and richly illuminated; not often can we go on errands of help and pity, surrounded by the loveliest forms, and in the midst of the fairest scenes and most enchanting visions, that fancy can feign, and art turn to shape and array in grace and beauty. Truly they who are privileged to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and minister to the sick and wounded, by simply gratifying their own highest tastes, and indulging in the most refined pleasure, will find a new and most marvellous enjoyment and fascinations in labors of love and mercy; and a deeper appreciation we trust, of the worth and rare gifts of the noble women who have wrought this wonder.

The Atlantic Monthly for November.

The November issue of the *Atlantic* is now at the bookstores, and contains an unusual number of interesting stories and sketches. The poetry, however, is not so good as we are ordinarily treated to in the pages of this magazine. "Two Scenes from the Life of Blondel," by James Russell Lowell, is the poorest, barest offspring which we have yet seen from the muse of this redoubtable poet. "The King's Wine," by T. B. Aldrich, is a mongrel rhyme,—half Teuton, half Saxon,—which has no particular merit of any sort. "Night and Moonlight," by the late Henry D. Thoreau, is terse, chaste, thoughtful and beautiful, as all his writings are, poor fellow! "Weariness," by Professor Longfellow, is an exception to what we said above, about the poetry. It is a genuine poem, and full of subdued fire, and the tenderest pathos. He addresses his little children—motherless, we know, although he makes no mention of the sorrowful fact—pictures them, what a weary load they will have to bear, as they journey through life. "I," he says:

> "I, nearer to the wayside inn,
> Where toil shall cease, and rest begin,
> Am weary, thinking of your road."

And then, in the same strain, he writes:

> "O, little hands that weak, or strong,
> Have still to serve, or rule so long,
> Have still so long to give, or ask!
>
> "I, who so much with book, and pen,
> Have toiled among my fellow men,
> Am weary, thinking of your task."

Adding, with touching and tearful allusion to himself:

> "O little hearts! that throb and beat,
> With such impatient, feverish heat,
> Such limitless, and strong desires!
>
> Mine, that so long has glowed and burned,
> With passions into ashes turned,
> Now covers, and conceals its fires!"

"The Brothers" is a very pictorial and well written story, by Miss Louisa M. Alcott—daughter, we suppose, of Alcott of Concord, Mr. Emerson's friend, and a most remarkable man.

The gem of the number is "The Great Instrument," by Oliver W. Holmes, being a descriptive account of the largest organ in the world, which the citizens of Boston have had made in Germany, and have placed in their grand Music Hall. Extracts from this article have already appeared in the TRIBUNE.

The other papers are "The Formation of Glaciers," by Agassiz; "Mrs. Lewis," "Andante," "The French Struggle for Naval and Colonial Power," by G. Reynolds; "Monograph from an Old Note Book," by Chas. Sumner.

The Indiana Election.

The Chicago rebel organ has the audacity to claim that the Copperheads of Indiana have made gains on last fall's vote. The best answer to this weak effort to pour oil into the wounds of the Copperheads, will be found in the following table, which impartially presents the vote in every county yet heard from in which there was any party contest. It will be seen that in about one-half of the State, the Union gain is **7,812**. Let our Copperhead friends draw near and feast from this table:

VOTE OF INDIANA,

Counties.	1863. Union.	1863. Cop.	1862. Union.	1862. Cop
Boone	200	..	330	..
Bartholomew	..	500	..	600
Johnson	..	800	..	675
Knox	..	445	..	582
Lawrence	..	100	..	54
Randolph	700	..	565	..
Floyd	..	500	..	675
Jay	100	..	..	75
Elkhart	200	..	..	89
Noble	600	..	210	..
Madison	..	250	..	690
Tipton	..	100	..	300
Putnam	..	350	..	294
Monroe	..	250	..	312
Orange	..	230	..	622
Pike	..	125	2	..
Vandenburgh	..	6	..	396
Washington	..	500	..	599
Spencer	100	..	..	156
Warren	500	..	488	..
Whitley	..	50	..	218
Warrick	..	22	45	..
St. Josephs	600	..	316	..
Daviess	..	400	..	310
Jackson	..	604	..	715
Tippecanoe	850	..	619	..
Brown	..	300	..	627
Jasper	870	..	258	..
Cass	..	15	..	288
Grant	250	..	136	..
Porter	225	..	290	..
Fountain	..	100	..	159
Fayette	400	..	148	..
Marshall	..	265	..	444
Shelby	..	275	..	731
Delaware	1,000	..	498	..
Wayne	1,684	..	1,385	..
Switzerland	396	..	322	..
Adams	..	675	..	745
Carroll	..	128	..	187
Hendrick's	699	..	728	..
Greene	..	450	..	291
Dearborn	..	881	..	1,147
Blackford	..	166	..	166
Miami	..	200	..	286
Porter	900	..	290	..
Marion	2,500	..	961	..
Jennings	150	..	112	..
Total	11,845	8,679	7,660	12,278

Union majority in these 48 counties, 3,166; Union gain, 7,812. When the other half of the State is heard from, there will be very little left for Copperheads to exult at.

East Tennessee.

Immediately after his occupation of Knoxville, Gen. Burnside organized a National Guard, to embrace all the loyal men of East Tennessee. We are gratified to learn that the ranks are being rapidly filled up. A new United States artillery regiment is being formed at Knoxville, and six hundred men at once joined it. If we can hold East Tennessee, as we feel certain that we can, we may obtain twenty thousand excellent soldiers from that section of the State. We also learn that there is a large able-bodied population left, in spite of the rebel conscription, and that it is a source of profound surprise to see the country so full of wealth in the form of agricultural produce. The corn crop is enormous.

The wheat crop was large, but not excellent in quality. The rebel army had not time to seize all this wealth. Had our entrance been deferred thirty days longer, sufficient subsistence would have been seized in East Tennessee to maintain a rebel army of 100,000 men for nine months. Cattle and sheep are said to be by no means scarce. The farmers have made out to secrete more or less of their live stock from the claws of the rebel quartermasters. We suspect that the farmers asked such an enormous price for their cattle in Confederate scrip, that the quartermasters concluded that they could not afford to buy. To steal all the cattle in East Tennessee was considered bad policy, for the rebels desired to retain that country as a beef growing district.

Gen. Gilmore a Non-voter.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: General Gilmore, though a resident of Ohio, did not vote. In answer to the question why he did not, he said that the commissioner to take the oath—Mr. Olmstead—had not asked him. "Besides that," he added, "I never voted in my life."

A PROPHECY IN JEST.—The following extract from a burlesque article in the *New Monthly Magazine* for 1821 (Vol. II), entitled "Specimen of a Prospective Newspaper, A. D. 4796," is curious: "The army of the Northern States (of America) will take the field against that of the Southern provinces early next spring. The principal Northern force will consist of 1,490,000 picked troops. General Congreve's new mechanical cannon was tried last week at the siege of Georgia. It discharged in one hour 1,130 balls, each weighing five hundred weight. The distance of the objects fired at was eleven miles, and so perfect was the engine that the whole of these balls were lodged in the space of twenty feet square." A subsequent article in this specimen states that, "by means of a new invention Dr. Clark crossed the Atlantic in seven days." How little did the writer anticipate that in forty years these, to him wild fancies, would be almost realized.

THREE CHANGES.—Fourteen out of the nineteen Representatives in Congress chosen last fall in Ohio are copperhead. Twelve of them were left high and dry on the shoals by the vote of their respective districts on the 13th inst. They will nevertheless vote for a copperhead Speaker, and do their utmost to impede and embarrass the prosecution of the war for the Union.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Success of Chase's Financial System.

LETTER FROM ROBERT J. WALKER.

Some days since we printed an article in regard to Secretary Chase and his financial policy, since which our attention has been called to a published letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker, formerly a Cabinet officer filling the same position. This letter explains the workings of the new National Bank system so fully that we gladly give it a place in our columns for the special benefit of our readers—particularly capitalists, financiers, and all business men. It is worthy of a careful perusal.

The great features of the system of Mr. Chase (says Mr. Walker) are:

"1. A loan to the Government upon its bonds, reimbursable in twenty years, but redeemable after five years, at the option of the Nation, the interest being six per cent., payable semi annually in coin, as is also the principal.

"2. The issue of United States legal tender notes, receivable for all dues to the Nation except customs, and fundable in this United States 5 20 six per cent. stock.

"3. The authorization of the banks recommended in his report, whose circulation would be secured not only by private capital but by adequate deposits of United States stock with the Government.

"4. To maintain in the meantime as near to specie as practicable this Federal currency—first, by making it receivable in all dues to the Government except for customs; second, by the privilege of funding it in United States stock; third, by enhancing the benefit of this privilege, not only by making the stock, both principal and interest, payable in specie, but by making it gradually the ultimate basis of our whole bank circulation, which, as shown by the Census Tables before referred to, (including deposits,) nearly doubles every decade.

"5. By imposing such a tax on the circulation of the State banks as, together with State or municipal taxes, would induce them to transfer their capital to the new banks proposed by the Secretary.

"6. To relieve the new banks from all State or municipal taxation.

"7. In lieu thereof to impose a moderate Federal tax on all bank circulation, as a bonus to be paid cheerfully by these banks for the great privilege of furnishing ultimately the whole paper currency of the country, and the other advantages secured by these bills.

"This tax, as proposed by the Secretary, was one per cent. per annum, semi-annually, which in effect would have reduced the interest on our principal loans from six to four per cent. per annum, so far as these loans were made the basis of bank circulation. Congress, however, fixed this tax at about one half, thus making the interest on such loans equivalent in fact to five per cent. per annum, so far as such loans, at the option of the holder, are made the basis of banking and of bank circulation. This is a privilege which gives great additional value to these loans, for the right to issue the bank paper circulation of the country free from State or municipal taxes is worth far more than one-half per cent. semi-annually, to be paid on such circulation. That this privilege is worth more than the Federal tax, is proved by the fact that many banks are already being organized under this system, and by the further fact, that more than $300,000,000 of legal tenders have already been funded in this stock, and the process continues at the rate of from one to two millions of dollars per day. It will be observed that the holders of such bonds can keep them, if they please, disconnected with all banks, receiving the principal at maturity, as well as the semi annual interest in gold, free from all taxes.

"But, besides the financial benefits to the Government of Mr. Chase's system, its other advantages are great indeed. It will ultimately displace our whole State bank system and circulation, and give us a *national currency*, based on ample private capital and Federal stocks, a currency of *uniform* value throughout the country, and always certainly convertible on demand into coin. Besides, by displacing the State bank circulation, the whole bank-note currency of the Union will be based on the stocks of the Government, and give to every citizen who holds the bonds or the currency (which will embrace the whole community in every State) a direct interest in the maintenance of the Union.

"The annual losses which our people sustain under the separate bank system, in the rate of exchange, is enormous, whilst the constant and ever-recurring insolvency of so many of these institutions, accompanied by eight general bank suspensions of specie payment, have from time to time spread ruin and devastation throughout the country. I believe that, in a period of twenty years, the saving to the people of the United States, by the substitution of the new system, would reach a sum very nearly approaching the total amount of our public debt, and in time largely exceeding it. As a question, then, of national wealth, as well as national unity, I believe the gain to the country in time by the adoption of the new system will far exceed the cost of the war. It was the State bank system in the rebel states that furnished to secession mainly the sinews of war. These banks are now generally insolvent, but if the banking system now proposed had been in existence, and the circulating medium in all the States had been an uniform national currency based entirely on the stocks of the United States, the rebellion could never have occurred. Every bank and all its stockholders, and all the holders of all the stock and notes of all the banks, embracing our whole paper currency, would have been united to the Government by an interest so direct and universal that rebellion would have been impossible. Hamilton and Madison, Story and Marshall, and the Supreme Court of the United States, have declared that to the Federal Government belongs the 'entire regulation of the currency of the country.' That power they have now exercised in the adoption of the system recommended by the Secretary. Our whole currency, in coin as well as paper, will soon now all be national, which is the most important measure for the security and perpetuity of the Union and the welfare of the people ever adopted by Congress. It is to Congress that the Constitution grants the exclusive power 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States;' and a sound uniform currency in coin, or convertible on demand into coin, is one of the most essential instrumentalities connected with trade and exchanges."

COL. T. LYLE DICKEY.

A Settler and Copperhead Demagogue.

This precious specimen is perambulating the county, belching forth tirades against churches and school houses, declaring them to be hot beds of anti-slavery fanaticism.—At the Springfield Mass Meeting he is reported by the Chicago Times to have said:

"They (the people of the Southern States) had been led into the belief that the abolitionists of the North had obtained power in order to put down slavery, and would it not have been the dictated wisdom that their minds be disabused on that subject? Our danger was in the rebellion at the South, and the sneaking, lying selfishness of abolitionists at the North."

He pursued at length "the profound wickedness and disorganizing tendency of that anti-slavery fanaticism which infests churches and school houses, and poisons the streams of social progress at their source, from the charmed cup of its abominations."

For the purpose of showing how these wicked abolitionists at the North obtained power; how the Colonel disabused the minds of our misguided Southern brethren; as a specimen of the sneaking, lying selfishness of abolition; as a specimen of the profound wickedness and disorganizing tendency of anti-slavery fanaticism that has infested not only the church and the school house but the Bench even, we here present a *cup of abominations*. It is a letter written by Judge T. Lyle Dickey, soon after his brilliant Mexican campaign. It will be perceived that the Colonel was then seeking the suffrage of sneaking abolitionists. He was an aspirant for congressional honors in 1854 and 1856. Those who had the good fortune to listen to his harrangues at those times will testify that whereas, he showed no repugnance to the cup of abomination in 1848, he partook of the same with ardent delight in 1854, and was inebriated by its contents in 1855.

Here is the letter:

OTTAWA, July 27, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I am not a little surprised that any man should have doubted as to my position on the Wilmot Proviso.

I have repeatedly, publicly and privately, wherever I have heard the subject since the question was mooted, that I regard it as the question of the time; that Congress has the constitutional power and ought to exercise it to prohibit slavery in all of our Territories now free, and if the present opportunity of hunting slavery is suffered to pass, and our Territories settled with a slaveholding population, no man can tell the extent of the evils which must necessarily result. I still entertain these sentiments, and although I must still insist that a man's political opinions ought not to influence the choice of a Judge, who in the discharge of his duties certainly can have nothing to do with politics of any kind, yet I am unwilling to be misrepresented either on this or any other subject.

T. LYLE DICKEY.

To A. WARDLOW, Hennepin, Ill.

Mr. Beecher's Speeches in England.

[We print below a private letter, from an American gentleman in England, giving a picture of Mr. Beecher and his audience at Manchester; to which we append a report of his brief speech in Glasgow.—EDS. INDEPENDENT.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10, 1863.

Mr. Beecher fairly astonished the natives in Manchester last night. I have never seen an audience so completely carried away, so uproariously enthusiastic. The meeting was held in Free Trade Hall, which will hold 7,000, and was packed to overflowing. Southern sympathisers had made desperate efforts to prevent it. The Mayor had been appealed to, and assured that riot and bloodshed would occur if the meeting were to be permitted; and, as a last resort, placards were posted about the streets, warning the people of the danger, and advising all to keep away.

The result was as I have stated—a splendid audience of 7,000 persons, in which, however, at the far end of the gallery, were packed about a hundred Southern rowdies, and their interruptions did good, by giving Mr. Beecher breathing time, and showing to the people the quality of the opposition.

When the meeting broke up there was a perfect rush for the platform—the wonder (Gen. Mose Hasel) seemed positively wild to grasp Mr. Beecher's hand, and I believe some of them actually climbed over men's heads to get on the platform. As it was evident if he remained he would be shaken to pieces, a few strong men grasped him and carried him bodily off the stage, but in doing this they had to pass under a part of the gallery, and in an instant shouts were raised, "Pass him up here,"—"It's our turn now," etc., etc. Some jumped over to the outside, and, reaching down, managed to get a shake, others reached their umbrellas down and ... their shake through them. He was got ... at last and into the committee room, which was instantly filled and the door fastened. After a while we got off in a cab, amidst the hearty cheering of a large crowd outside the house.

So passed off Mr. Beecher's first public appearance in England. His speech was a perfect success—he was himself; and I could see felt that his audience was with him. He looked splendidly—the old fire, the old earnestness, and bursts of enthusiasm, were all there. Nor was it the worst part of the meeting to hear the remarks around us when he made his appearance—"splendid looking fellow," "he's not the man to be put down here to-night,"—"young, ain't he?"—"about forty,"—"oh, not so old as that," etc., etc. A secessionist sat on the seat with us, and, during the lecture, was disposed to make some talk, until a lady in front turned round and quietly told him if he did not "shut up" she would shove her umbrella down his throat! That choked him off.

Mr. B is now with us, and preaches to-morrow in Dr. Raffle's church. Tuesday he speaks in Glasgow, Wednesday in Edinburgh, and on Friday here.

THE RECEPTION OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Journey of the Cincinnati Committee to Louisville—Interviews with Secretary Stanton and Gov. Johnson—Gen. Rosecrans' Movements.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.

The four gentlemen appointed as a delegation by the citizens of Cincinnati who met at the Merchants' Exchange on Thursday afternoon, to proceed to Louisville and escort Gen. Rosecrans to Cincinnati, left home at 5 o'clock on Thursday, your correspondent accompanying them. We travelled over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Seymour, where we took the Jeffersonville road, reaching Jeffersonville about 12 o'clock. We reached Louisville only to be compelled to wait some hours in uncertainty as to the time of the General's arrival, and at length learned that he had been detained at Stevenson.

On our arrival here we found that Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, was staying at the Galt House; and it being the impression of some of the members that he might, perhaps, throw some light on the subject of Gen. Rosecrans' movements, an interview was sought during the morning and obtained. The Secretary received them very cordially, and assured them that he was very glad to see them.

"You have had an election in Ohio, have you not?" inquired Mr. Stanton.

"It appears that we have," responded the delegation. "The Copperheads seem to know it, any way."

The Secretary smiled a feeble smile and relapsed into silence. The chairman of the delegation seized the opportunity of informing the Secretary that they were there to receive Gen. Rosecrans, stating that in his opinion the long absence of the General from his home, and the brilliant character of his campaign with the Army of the Cumberland, entitled him to expect a reception, commensurate with the vast importance of the services he had rendered his country.

"Yes, he's been away a long time," replied the Secretary, and relapsed into silence again. This was the sum total of the information they were able to extort.

The delegates subsequently obtained an interview with Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, who was as much in the dark as themselves on the subject. He said that he too had hoped to hear something relative to the reason from the lips of the Secretary during an interview he had had, but with no avail. In fact, the Governor said, the reticence of Mr. Stanton on the subject and his unwillingness to speak was so evident that he had forborne to press the matter. As for himself, he was most happy to speak in the very highest terms of General Rosecrans. He had displayed ability and skill as a General, and undoubted bravery as a soldier, and had earned for himself the lasting gratitude of the nation. His relations with the General in his official capacity, as Governor, had always been of the pleasantest character, and he altogether ignored the idea that any charges could be preferred or maintained, either against the personal or professional character of the General.

THE SPANIARDS ON THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Correspondence Between Citizens of Barcelona and Secretary Seward.

The Barcelona *Corona* furnishes the following:

In its corresponding place, our readers will see the answer which the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, has given through the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, to the Democrats of this capital, for the enthusiastic congratulations addressed by them in consequence of his proclamation on the abolition of slavery. A commission, composed of Messrs. Claves, Torres and Baxin, was charged to place in the hands of the Consul of the United States at this port, Mr. John Albro Little, an elegant album, tastefully bound, with a silver escutcheon of the American Union on the back, and the name of Abraham Lincoln on the two silver clasps. The album, of 200 pages, which contains the congratulations and the 1,260 signatures accompanying it, was the work of Messrs. Piqueras, Bach and Galan, who declined to accept the greater part of the cost of their work, on account of its object. The Consul received the commission with great politeness, offering spontaneously to forward the message, and to place in the hands of the commission the reply of President Lincoln as soon as he should receive it.

The address presented by the citizens of Barcelona to President Lincoln is as follows:

To the Citizen President of the United States of America, from His Admirers, the Democrats of Barcelona:

CITIZEN LINCOLN—Be pleased to accept the sincere congratulations addressed to you in the name of humanity by the Democrats of Barcelona for your Proclamation of Emancipation of the 1st of January, 1863. It is much to be regretted that the few slave States which have remained faithful to the Union should not have more largely supported their humane work by manumitting their slaves. In this manner the triumph of the illustrious republic, the model of free people, would have been complete by blotting out the infamous stain which has sullied the starred banner of your democratic institutions.

Perhaps the terrible and destructive war you are waging may be the tremendous punishment inflicted on the great republic over which you preside for its iniquitous and criminal violation of justice, by consenting that where liberty glows in all the intensity of her purest beams should be presented the odious spectacle of men masters and buyers of other men gifted, like them, with feeling and intelligence.

For this reason humanity demands of you not to yield to the obstacles and difficulties which selfishness opposes to the realization of the great work you have undertaken, winning unfading laurels for your name. Persevere, then, liberator; the cause you represent is that of justice, and for this act of humanity by which you have redeemed the original sin of your country, every man of right feeling, while admiring you, will offer fervent prayers for the complete triumph of your cause. And here the democrats of Barcelona, in heartiest sympathy with your humane aspirations, earnestly invoke "Honor and victory to the Federal banner! Destruction to the iniquitous participators in the enslavement of men! Fame, glory and every kind of prosperity to the citizen President of the United States of America, the man Abraham Lincoln!"

BARCELONA, Feb. 8, 1863.

Mr. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, has addressed the following reply to the above:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1863.

To Don Jose Maria Torres, and one thousand nine hundred and sixty other citizens, freemen of Barcelona:

GENTLEMEN: Having received your letter of last April to the President of the United States, in which you congratulated him on the abolition of slavery in certain States of the American Union, issued on the 1st of January last, he has charged me to transmit to you his most earnest thanks for this manifestation of your respect and good will for the first magistrate as well as for the people of the United States.

If in his necessary efforts to bring peace to a disordered country he has incidentally promoted the cause of humanity, no occasion can be more propitious for sincere congratulations.

No people has a better right to speak in favor of liberty and humanity than the free citizens of Barcelona, whose *fueros franchise* dates from that period when the majority of the working classes of Europe had not yet shaken off the yoke of serfdom. The American people can never forget that in all times of trial Spain has been a true and firm friend of the United States.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Removal of Rosecrans.

From the New York Times, 23d.

Among the causes of dissatisfaction now alleged against Gen. Rosecrans was his connection with and persistent adherence to, and support of his so-called Chief of Army Police, a person expelled from Gen. Grant's army for using the cavalry and the wagons of government to obtain cotton, instead of bringing in subsistence or guerillas, as it was his official duty and professed anxiety to do. Firmly established under Rosecrans, he, among other things demanded all the Confederate money in the banks and exchange offices at Nashville, and then instituted and carried on an extensive and remorseless system of confiscation, destructive often to Unionists, and profitable never to the public treasury. He obtained and exercised for his personal profit, the exclusive right to grant passes to go through our lines, seized goods and arrested their owners on charge of treason, tried them in a court of his own, convicted them and sent them to Alton Penitentiary, and finally arrogated to himself the business and got the profits of carrying the mails and transporting soldiers.

Gov. Johnson's pressing and repeated remonstrances against this man did not move Gen. Rosecrans. Complaints of army officers were of no avail. It became a by-word that this person was Commander-in-Chief. Gov. Johnston came to Washington to procure relief by effecting his expulsion from the army. But, supported and protected by Rosecrans, the Chief of Police kept his place and defied the world. His connection with this man subjected Rosecrans to most damaging suspicions, weakened his influence, and finally became the element of the misfortune which has overtaken him.

—Among the passengers by the Persia, at New York, were Madame Bonaparte Patterson, and Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of Baltimore.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Brig. General M. Jeff. Thompson Heard From.

Letter from Major General B. F. Butler and George D. Prentice to Jeff.—Butler Intercedes with the Secretary of War to get Jeff. Paroled—Prentice Wants to Send Liquor to Jeff.—Letter from Jeff. to his Sister—He Denies Having Written the Letter which Appeared in the St. Louis Republican.

[The following correspondence, which has recently passed between the distinguished individuals named, was sent by General M. Jeff. Thompson to his relatives in this city, and by their favor we are permitted to lay it before the public.—*Editor St. Jo. (Mo.) Journal.*]

MAJOR GENERAL B. F. BUTLER TO JEFF.

LOWELL, Oct. 6, 1863.

GENERAL: Your note addressed to me was received to-day. I will forward it to Captain Thornton, now on Brigadier General Shepley's staff, at New Orleans, as you request.

I retain a lively sense of the courtesy and urbanity with which you conducted operations when in command opposed to me in Louisiana, and desire again, as before, to thank you for your kindness to Captain Thornton in sending him home wounded, by which kindness I have no doubt his life was saved.

Although an outlaw by the proclamation of those whom you serve, for acts which no one knows more surely than yourself were untruly reported and unjustly construed—I will endeavor to have your imprisonment lightened or commuted if possible.

I have therefore taken the liberty to forward a copy of your communication to the War Department, with a note of which the enclosed shows the contents.

Sympathising with you that the fortunes of war has made you a prisoner, yet you will pardon me when I add that I am glad that the enemies of my country are deprived of the services of so effective an officer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

GENERAL BUTLER TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN JEFF.'S BEHALF.

[COPY.]

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a note received from Brigadier General M. Jeff. Thompson, whom I knew in command of the forces immediately opposed to me at Ponchatoula, on the northern side of Lake Ponchartrain, when I was in command of the Department of the Gulf. The original I have sent, as requested, to Captain Thornton, of Brigadier General George F. Shepley's staff.

Captain Thornton, a most valuable, brave and efficient officer, was grievously wounded with ... through his clothes and various parts of his body, in the attack on Ponchatoula, in September of last year, under the command of the late lamented Major General Strong, then my chief of staff. Captain Thornton was left in the hands of the enemy, and received of General Thompson every care and kindness, and at my request was sent to New Orleans upon his parole. This courteous consideration on the part of Gen. Thompson, I have no doubt, enabled us with the blessings of heaven, to save Captain Thornton's valuable life. Gen. Thompson is now a prisoner at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. If not inconsistent with the public service, I most earnestly ask that Gen. Thompson may be released upon his parole. While I can testify to the uniform urbanity and courtesy with which all the operations of General Thompson were conducted, I am most decidedly of opinion that the kindness which he showed to Captain Thornton alone should entitle him to every possible consideration. That kindness was not alone given to the officers, but the wounded men spoke of his treatment with the utmost gratitude.

I found him a troublesome enemy enough, but of his humanity, which was in contrast with the conduct of Gen. Taylor, leads me to ask this favor for him at the hands of the Government. As I am not much in the habit of asking leniency for rebels, I trust the War Department will take it as a guaranty that this is a proper case for the extension of every indulgence.

I am, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major General U. S. V.

GEO. D. PRENTICE TO GEN. SCHOFIELD, ASKING PERMISSION TO SEND WHISKY TO JEFF.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15, 1863.

To the Military Commandant at St. Louis:

DEAR SIR—I learn that Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson is in the prison at Alton, Ill. A year and a half ago, when he had a command in Arkansas, he did me a kindness by writing to me information in regard to my son. I hope you will not deem it inconsistent with your public duty to permit me to send him a demijohn of whisky. Please be so kind as to let me know your decision. Very truly yours,
GEO. D. PRENTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer at Sandusky, with the recommendation that the request be granted.
J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General Commanding.

GEO. D. PRENTICE TO GENERAL M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25, 1863.

General M. Jeff. Thompson:

DEAR SIR: I enclose you a document, which, as you will see, explains itself. I wanted to send some good liquor to you at Alton. You will perceive that I can send none to you where you are unless you are an invalid, as I hope you are not.

General Thompson, terribly as we are opposed in this war, I love you personally for what my son has told me of you. I thank you for all your kindness to him and for your kind letter to me in regard to him. If you want money, call on me. If you want anything, call on me. You know what I can be allowed to do for you, and please be assured that I will do what I can.

Very truly yours, GEO. D. PRENTICE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM JEFF. TO HIS SISTER—WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THINGS GENERALLY.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY, Sunday, Oct. 1863.

DEAR SISTER: I know you will be astonished at an article which appeared in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 7th last, about me, and in which the writer speaks of letters written by me to Gen. Grant about Emma. Of course everybody in St. Joseph will know how false this report is, but still I feel grieved that any man should exist who is mean enough to write such an article. All know that at the beginning of the war Emma was at the Asylum, and that as soon as I heard that she was well I sent Colonel Chappell to Cairo, to endeavor to get her sent down to me, and that as soon as permits were granted to any one, that she came down to me. I simply remind you of these facts for fear of some person who is not acquainted with me may believe the slander, and that you can show them the falsity.

I am to be offered my parole, in consideration of the courtesy and kindness which I have universally shown to all my enemies, and I may accept it—not that I care about the "restricted liberty" that it will give, but it will show to my friends and enemies (I mean personal) that the stories that have been told about me are false, and that I have always conducted myself, especially to those who were so unfortunate as to be taken prisoners (and more especially so when wounded), as a soldier and a gentleman. I can assure you, dear sister, that when the truth shall be told you will never hear anything of me of which you will need be ashamed, although you will probably be often mortified by reports, anecdotes and stories that may be told upon me. I have hung and shot my own men for disobeying me, and I will do it again; but the citizens where I have commanded have never been troubled by my troops or by my orders, and many Union men were and are in my district that can testify to this fact. You would be very proud to see some letters that I have received from prominent Union men and Federal Generals since I have been a prisoner. I am writing thus for fear I may not have time to write again before I leave, as should the parole arrive, and I accept it, I will immediately start for Richmond or Canada. * * * * * * * *

I have authority to draw on George D. Prentice, of Louisville, or Major General Benj. F. Butler, for what money I want, but should I not accept the parole, I will prefer to trust to my old personal friendship for *little dribs* until I am exchanged.

You will hear through the newspapers whether I go to Canada or the Confederacy, for I would be fearful to accept the parole for the United States as I would quarrel with half the men I met.

Farewell, dear sister. I may not have time to write again before I may again be on the war path, and then my life is always in danger.

* * * * * * * *

Your affectionate brother,
M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

FROM ST. JOSEPH, MO.

How Col. Williams got two Black Eyes—Cheering for Jeff. Davis—What General Jackson Said of the Blair Family.

[Extract from a letter from St. Joseph, Oct. 19.]

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the promise made you, I will tell you what we have done. The day after my arrival here, I succeeded in procuring ten or twelve affidavits proving the arming of five companies of Paw Paws. Published them in the St. Joseph *Tribune* and sent it to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War. The commanding officer of this district, Col. Williams, accosted Mr. Abeel, editor of the *Tribune*, with "are you the editor of this paper?" Answer—"Yes, sir." "Did you write the articles stating that rebels were armed?" "No sir." "Are you responsible?" "Yes sir." Whereupon the gallant Colonel thrust his fist "with all his might and main" at the face of Mr. Abeel, who nimbly stepped back and loaned him his boot in the stomach, when they closed, and the brave Colonel received two black eyes, which he considered enough for that time.

Things look very dark here already. The armed rebels are cheering for Jeff. Davis, and in consequence of doing so, "one of them went to glory." We feel that the President has deserted the good cause. How he can listen to such men as Frank Blair and his ilk, rather than hear the truth, is more than we understand.

Andrew Jackson warned the Democratic party of the Blair family many years since, saying "that they would ruin any cause with which they might affiliate."

Affairs in Southeast Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Union, Oct. 24th]

We learn that General Fisk's management in Southeast Missouri has been attended with the most successful results. His scouting parties, sent out from Pilot Knob, are continually scouring the whole region from the Mississippi to Howell county, and keeping up so hot a chase after bushwhackers, horse thieves, and robbers, that the country is nearly rid of them. A few days ago one of these parties surprised the band of seven guerillas, under the Hildebrands, who recently robbed the store of Mr. Bean at Irondale. The robbers were asleep in a wheat field at the time of being discovered. Had not our men come upon them so unexpectedly, the whole gang might have been captured. As it was, the two leaders, Hildebrands, were shot and killed. The others escaped. On the persons of the Hildebrands were found pocket-books containing about three hundred dollars in Confederate money.

Through the encouraging assistance rendered by General Fisk, the Arcadia Female Academy, in Iron county, broken up by the seizure of the building for the use of troops, nearly a year ago, has been reopened and placed in charge of its former popular proprietor, Mr. Berryman. It is now filled with pupils. A female academy at Cape Girardeau, broken up by the occupation of that place by our troops, has been re-opened also, and forty-two common schools in the counties embraced in General Fisk's district have been reorganized through General Fisk's protecting encouragement. This business, though not of a strictly military character, is commendable enough to merit the attention of any officer. Its effects in diverting the attention of the people to the accustomed channels of peaceful pursuits and strengthening the inducements they have to desire a restoration of the civil law, with its usual guarantees, are hardly less striking than successful military operations.

Miscellaneous.

DO YOU EXPECTORATE BLOOD?—Do you Cough? Have you Sore throat? Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs? Have you Croup or Hives? Have you Bronchitis? Have you Consumption? Have you Asthma? Have you Pains in your Breast and Side? Have you Hectic Fever? Have you Night Sweats? Have you Pleurisy Pain? Is your Breathing Obstructed? Have you any Pulmonary affections? If so, you will find JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT an effectual and unfailing remedy for all Pulmonary Diseases. All of Dr. D. JAYNE & SONS Family Medicines are sold in Chicago by messrs. FULLER FINCH & FULLER; F. & H. H. BOOKER; LORD & SMITH and BURNHAM & SMITH and by druggists everywhere.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER—Is the most important discovery of modern chemistry, and it is impossible to over-estimate its influence as a remedial agent. Iodine has been considered the most useful article in MATERIA MEDICA, and many of the most scientific and practical chemists and physicians have investigated its effects upon the human system. It is pronounced to act upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM, and to have great control over SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Notwithstanding the zeal and ability which have been devoted to its investigation, it remained almost useless, until Dr. Henry Anders, a physician and chemist of this city, after years of patient labor and experiment, discovered a chemical process which enabled him to dissolve PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER without a solvent. This, considered impossible by the scientific world, is attested by certificates of analysis from Dr. J. R. Chilton of this city, and Prof. Booth, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. The importance of this discovery was so highly appreciated by the Faculty that it was published in the Medical Journals, and its use recommended to practitioners (see American Medical Monthly, July 6, 1756, page 76.) This valuable medicine is now available to the public for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, and diseases arising from specific causes, etc. AS A TONIC, its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid. Full directions accompany each bottle. TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE. Price $1 per bottle. $9 per half dozen. Sold by druggists, or sent by Express on receipt of price. All consultations free. DR. H. ANDERS & Co., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake Street, Agents for Chicago.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, Relieves wind colic, Regulates the bowels, And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN WILSON & SON, Sycamore-st., Sheffield, England, MANUFACTURERS OF SHOE KNIVES, BUTCHERS' KNIVES, BUTCHERS' STEELS, BREAD KNIVES, CURRIERS' KNIVES, FARRIERS' KNIVES, GLAZIERS' KNIVES, PALETTE KNIVES, &c., &c. NOTICE. Most buyers of the above class of Goods will be aware that Messrs JOHN WILSON & SON have had a special Agency for the sale of their Manufactures in the United States and Canada, through the medium of a house the founder of their firm, Mr. John Wilson, was, for many years, a principal partner. The partnership terminated, so far as Mr. Wilson was concerned, in 1849; and Messrs. John Wilson & Son beg to notify to friends, their friends, and buyers generally that the Agency, also, has now ceased, and it is not their intention to appoint another, but they hope for a continuance of their orders, either through the more or all of which Messrs. Wilson & Son have done business for a number of years. The business of Messrs. JOHN WILSON & SON was established in the year 1750, and it is their determination, regardless of expense to maintain the superior excellence of their manufactures, and thereby sustain the high reputation which they have, for so long a period enjoyed. Messrs. JOHN WILSON & SON invite special attention to the MARKING of their Goods. No ARTICLE is of their make, except such as is stamped with their Corporate Trade Mark, "Four Peppercorns and a Diamond,"—in ADDITION TO THE NAME in one of the following forms:— I. WILSON · I. WILSON WARRANTED REFINED STEEL · I. WILSON WARRANTED · I. WILSON SHEAR STEEL

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, The great unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair, Rendering it soft, silky, and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. It NEVER FAILS to restore GRAY HAIR to ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. IT IS NOT A DYE, But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxuriant quantity as in youth. REV. MR. THACHER, of New York, in a letter, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall. The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair-dressing I have ever used." FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, Whose Hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, 19 & 200 Greenwich Street, New York City. Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever OR FEVER AND AGUE, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, OR BILIOUS FEVERS, Indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries. No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. ... Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Auction Sales.

LARGE SALE OF Crockery and Glassware, TEA TRAYS, &c., AT AUCTION, By GILBERT & SAMPSON. On THURSDAY, October 29th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn street, Twenty-five crates of best White Crockery to suit buyers ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 44, 46, and 48 Dearborn Street. LARGE SALE OF Elegant New Furniture, Ten Parlor and Fifteen Chamber Suits, two Piano Fortes, Mirrors, Pier Glasses, &c., AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, October 28th, at 9½ o'clock ... ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS. MIRRORS. PIANOS. Two Rosewood Case Piano Fortes, 7-octaves, in good order, one by Hallett & Cumston, Boston. MISCELLANEOUS. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, PARLOR, OFFICE STORE & COOK STOVES, 3-PLY and BRUSSELS CARPETS, Crockery and Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, October 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, ... W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, LADIES' AND GENTS' SADDLES, Double Barrel Guns, Revolving Rifle & Pistols, Dress Swords, Silk Sash, Army & Lap Blankets, &c. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, October 28th, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. MILITARY HORSE EQUIPMENTS.—A full set of Horse Equipments, new, consisting of saddle and cover holsters and breast plate, stirrups, circingle, saddle cloth, halter, riding bridle, &c. ... Military saddle cover and bridle. Cavalry saddle, captured from a Lieut.-Col. of Texas Rangers. 15 ladies' and gents' saddles and bridles. 18 blue and grey army and lap blankets. 2 double-barrel guns, revolving rifle and pistol. 1 splendid dress sword. 1 captured dress sword. 1 rich silk sash. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Oriental Curiosities on Free Exhibition, For Three Days and Evenings. ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY October 28, 29, and 30, At our Salesrooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105, and 107 Dearborn street corner of Washington street, where may be seen the most magnificent collection of Chinese and Japanese goods ever imported into this country. Those who wish to purchase by private sale will have an opportunity on those days, after which time the entire stock will be closed out by auction. For particulars see descriptive catalogues now ready. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE. Winter Clothing, Broadcloths, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TAILORS TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for cash, on THURSDAY, October 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, Portland Block, 103, 105, and 107 Dearborn street, we shall sell a large and desirable, being the stock of a New York jobbing house. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. GREAT SALE OF HORSES AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. On State street, Southeast corner of Twelfth street; leave State street cars at Twelfth street. We shall sell without reserve, for cash, twenty Horses and Mares, from six to nine years old, all sound and in good condition. Particulars in handbill. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTION.—I shall sell at Auction, at 234 Lake street, corner of Franklin street, at 9½ o'clock A. M., on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Mitts, Socks, Blankets, ... Furnishing Goods, and Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales —OF— BOOTS & SHOES —BY— Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET, EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY At 10 A. M., prompt. We shall offer our large and well selected stock the above days to the highest bidder, and at PRIVATE SALE Throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST. GORE, WILLSON & CO. 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN RICH AND COMMON FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. 82 Lake Street, Chicago.

JOHN GRAY, DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST. NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES 5-20'S Constantly on hand, and for sale at par by J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Banker and Subscription Agent, 124 Lake street, Marine Bank Building.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of all sizes. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation, and sure to correct all irregularities, Painful menstruations, REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arises from interruption of nature. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS Are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used with each box. Price one dollar. ... HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar street New York City.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Pimples, Ulcerated Sore Legs, ... For sale by all Druggists.

GLEASON'S KEROSENE CRATER, USED ON ANY KEROSENE LAMP Without Obscuring the Light. Will warm food for the baby, heat water for shaving, ... PATENT LIGHTER, For lighting lamps without removing the chimney. FOR SALE AT Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark St. GEO. G. PORN.

BILL HEADS neatly printed on ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The best ventilated Theatre in the world. Second week of the popular Comedian, MR. CHANFRAU, Who will appear in his renowned characters of DUNDREARY AND HIS BROTHER SAM. The Great! The Ghost!! BEHOLD THE APPARITION. TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27th, will be presented Charles Gayler's celebrated comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME. Dundreary and Sam ... Mr. Chanfrau. ... To conclude with the romantic drama of THE MISTLETOE BOUGH; OR, THE BRIDE OF THE GHOST. ... In rehearsal, THE COLLEEN BAWN.

CHICAGO MUSEUM. GRAND GALA WEEK. Twelve Performances this week. Every night at 7½ o'clock. Every afternoon at 2½ o'clock. The great original GHOST! GHOST! The most astounding illusion. The management of ROSS' magnificent STEREOPTICON, With new and splendid illustrations of the Old and New World and the GEMS OF STATUARY, ... SCENES FROM HAMLET. Mr. and Mrs. ... as Hamlet and the Queen. ... Miss MARY SHAW will sing two of her favorite ballads. The dramatic romance called the DOOM OF DESTINY, In which Eight Spectral Phantoms will appear. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents. The celebrated RAVEL TROUPE Thursday.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION. FOUR DAYS TROTTING. OCTOBER 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. TUESDAY, October 27th. Purse $500. G. Tolman, of New York, names bay stallion GEORGE M. PATCHEN; Wm. Woodruff, of New York, names black stallion HARRY CLAY. This race is to be mile heats, three in five, to harness. WEDNESDAY, October 28th—Match race for $1,000, between Cooley and Black Diamond, to harness. THURSDAY, October 29th—George M. Patchen and Harry Clay trot to saddle, best three in five, for a purse of $2,000. FRIDAY, October 30th—Match race for $1,000, between Abe Lincoln and Black Diamond. ... to wagon, black Diamond to harness. Races each Day to Commence at 2 O'Clock. DAVID THOMPSON, President. CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Secretary.

MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK, having returned from the East, is now ready to receive pupils for Instruction in Vocal Music, At her residence, No. 158 Cass street. North Division. Mrs. Bostwick has also made arrangements for the accommodation of those living at a distance in the South and West Divisions, to receive pupils for Vocal Instruction, two days in each week, at the Piano Forte Wareroom of JULIUS BAUER, No. 99 Clark street, corner of Washington street, where applications can be made for terms, &c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, OF CHICAGO. THE FOURTH SERIES OF CONCERTS OF THE SOCIETY, Will commence on Friday Evening, November 13, 1863, AT BRYAN HALL. The subscription of the fourth series, comprising four Concerts, is placed at SIX DOLLARS; each subscriber's ticket admitting one Gentleman and two Ladies to each Concert of the series. The privilege is reserved to subscribers of the previous season, to renew their subscriptions for one week, commencing Thursday, October 22d 1863 and ending Thursday, October 29th 1863, at the expiration of which time new subscribers will be admitted. The number of tickets issued will be limited to the seating capacity of the hall. To secure tickets, it will be necessary to apply immediately to Mr. Chas. R. Larrabee, Treas. of the Society, 174 LAKE STREET. EDW. I. TINKHAM, Pres. OTTO S. MATZ, Sec.

MR. D. E. SHAW would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he will reopen his DANCING ACADEMY, CORNER OF STATE AND RANDOLPH STS. ENTRANCE AT 70 STATE STREET. For the Fall and Winter term, on SATURDAY ... at 2 o'clock P. M. He will also instruct classes in ...

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 114 WABASH AVENUE Between Adams and Jackson streets. Classes ... open all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night.

LOOK AT THIS!—The undersigned, being prepared with his intelligent ... remedies to cure all cases afflicted with Piles, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Coughs, Sores, Swellings, ... Toothache and Headache, Sore Throat, ... will now devote his time and attention to the cure of the foregoing Complaints, Venereal, Burns, ... Numbness, all Chronic Rheumatism and ... not too long standing, Sore Eyes and Corns. All the Sores cured or no pay. W. H. B. ... Office 231 South Wells street, Chicago. He would respectfully refer to the following persons who have been cured ... RICHARD MAISON, Rheumatism. ... WASHINGTON CAMEL, Stiff Joints. GEORGE KING, Stiff Joints. FRANCIS PIERCE, Stiff Shoulder. PETER McGRAW, Scrofula. ... MR. HOYT, do.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO DEPOT BONDS. The interest coupons upon the Depot Bonds, November 1st, ... paid on or after that date, at the Banking Office of Geo. Smith & Bro., at Chicago. J. P. HENDERSON, Treas'r.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. SEMI-ANNUAL WATER TAX, DUE NOVEMBER 1st, 1863. The Board of Public Works have ... amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the six months commencing November 1st, 1863 and ending April 30th, 1864, and the same are hereby declared to be due and payable on the first day of November next. By the requirements of the revised City Charter, the water tax is assessed on all lots of land ... which shall abut or adjoin any street, avenue or alley through which the water pipes are laid and which shall have a building or buildings thereon, whether the water shall be used in such building or not. If not paid during the month of November, ten per cent. will be added to the water rents on all lots ... On the water assessments on lots where the water is not used, a discount of twenty per cent. will be made if the same is paid during November. J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of writs of sale issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, in admiralty, dated on the 12th and 14th days of October, A. D. 1863, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the ... days of October A. D. 1863 the following described property, to-wit—about 151 bales of Cotton, ... of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, ... Percussion Caps, Cartridges, Liquors, ... and the Steamboats Marble, ... the same having been condemned and ordered to be sold for violations of the revenue laws of the United States, and expenses of war. D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 16, 1863.

VINELAND—Lands—To all wanting Farms.—Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil, produces large crops, which can now be seen growing. Twenty acre tracts, at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. ... Address Chas. K. Landis, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland county, New Jersey. From report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of the Tribune: ...

TOBACCO DEALERS. CASEY & CO., Wholesale Tobacco Dealers, 27 Dearborn street, between South Water and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.

KID GLOVES CLEANED in a superior manner, 198 South Clark Street. Received also at the following places:—Ladies' ...

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Steamer MICHIGAN will leave A. HARVEY'S SON & CO'S dock, on or about the 1st November, for ports on Lake Superior. For freight or passage apply to A. Harvey, Son & Co., 228 and 232 South Water street.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES, RIFLES, Military Goods of all kinds. Prices Reduced for the Great Fair. The largest stock and most complete assortment in the Northwest, at BOWEN'S, 35 Clark street, (up stairs,) over the U. S. Express Office.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a note given by me to Avery Upham & Co. for $871, dated at Chicago, May 1862, ... payable two years from date, with ... Said note was fraudulently obtained, and I have never attempted to collect it legally, and ... not be paid.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. ...

AXES, HATCHETS AND HAMMERS, to all varieties, MANUFACTURED BY C. HAMMOND & SON, Office 228 Commerce Street, ...

FLOUR BARREL STAVES, HEADING AND HOOPS. 500,000 Staves with Circled Heading, 500,000 Ash Hoops. New ... for sale to be ...

NEW YORK SUGAR HOUSE AGENCY. Sugar sold of Refiners' prices ...

Special Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—BE NOT DECEIVED.—Lives Continually ... After deep research Dr. Holloway ... PILLS and OINTMENT ...

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC. ... HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS ... Beware of these ... HOSTETTER & SMITH ...

R. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood and other Diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, Has permanently located himself at 86 Randolph st. Dr. James is recommended by the medical ... thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who ... Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and practice. Uses no Mercury, Iodide Potash, Arsenic ... Seminal Weakness cured by a new and infallible ... Office and parlors at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs,) ... from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

GREEN AND PURPLE HAIR are often the results of applying the ordinary Hair Dyes. ... Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye. ... Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1.50, and $3 per box, according to size.

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE. Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, ... Sent postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

WATER CURE AND HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY, 232½ STATE STREET. G. TOWNSEND, recently from Boston, Mass., ... General Practice, for which Dr. Townsend has ... Office Advice with verbal or written directions ... Department for Female Diseases, also for special cases of Nervous Debility of Males and Females ... Consultation Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PILES! PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS. A guaranteed a sure cure for FISTULA, BLIND and BLEEDING PILES. ... THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. ... Sent by mail to any address ... J. YOUNG, Sole proprietor, ... Broadway, N. Y. Sold by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

DRS. HUNTER AND VON SADEN treat all Chronic Diseases, such as ... Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, ... Office 21 Randolph street, corner of State, Chicago, Illinois.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the World. ... Sold by all Druggists, &c. ... Barclay street, New York.

GLESSON'S CATARRH CURE. ... Warranted a safe and infallible specific ... DR. J. W. VALPEY, Physician for the Eye, Ear, ... Washington street, Chicago.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY ... to cure Catarrh ... Consumption. ...

TRUSSES, Supporters, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, &c., &c., at L. B. SHELBY'S Truss Emporium, 126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. ... and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber ...

MEDICAL CARD. MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D., Graduate of the New England Female Medical College of Boston, respectfully announces that she has opened an office in this city. Having practised a year in the New York Infirmary for the diseases of women and children, she solicits the patronage of the people of Chicago and vicinity. Office 168 State street. Office hours from 10 till 12 A. M. MARY H. THOMPSON. References:—Mrs. John C. Haines, Mrs. G. F. ..., Mrs. F. C. Sherman, Mrs. W. H. Ryder.

Express Lines.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE. PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD, COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE. The undersigned have established a Team Line from the above points, and will carry freight via BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER, AND Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, at the below given rates per 100 pounds until November 1st, 1863. ... BURLINGTON AND EDDYVILLE. For further information apply to C. F. HENDRIE & CO., Council Bluffs; ... C. F. HENDRIE & CO. Council Bluffs, Oct. 2, 1863. For further information apply to the Gen'l Freight Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, Chicago.

1863. Western Transportation Company AND WESTERN EXPRESS. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS —ALSO— THE WESTERN EXPRESS, running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads of the West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes. For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Railroad, apply to the following agents: HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. ... WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo. CONSIGNEES. ... J. W. TUTTLE, General Western Agent, No. 5 State street, Chicago.

Business Cards.

JOHN BORDEN, LAW OFFICE, ... street, Room No. 8, ... Chicago. Business thoroughly and promptly ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE!

Second week of the popular Comedian,

MR. CHANFRAU,

who will appear in his renowned characters of

DUNDREARY AND HIS BROTHER SAM.

The Great! The Ghost!! BEHOLD THE APPARITION.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27th, will be presented Charles Gaylor's celebrated comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

To conclude with the romantic drama of THE MISTLETOE BOUGH; OR, THE BRIDE OF THE GHOST.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

GRAND GALA WEEK.

Twelve Performances this week. Every night at 7½ o'clock. Every afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

GHOST! GHOST!

The most astounding illusion.

The management of ROSS' magnificent

STEREOPTICON,

DOOM OF DESTINY,

in which Eight Spectral Phantoms will appear.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

FOUR DAYS TROTTING.

OCTOBER 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Races each Day to Commence at 3 O'Clock.

DAVID THOMPSON, President.
CHAS. D. BRANDON, Secretary.

MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK, having returned from the East, is now ready to receive pupils for

Instruction in Vocal Music,

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, OF CHICAGO.

THE FOURTH SERIES OF

CONCERTS OF THE SOCIETY,

Will commence on

Friday Evening, November 13, 1863,

AT BRYAN HALL.

Mr. Chas. R. Larrabee, Treas. of the Society, 174 LAKE STREET.

EDW. I. TINKHAM, Pres.

MR. D. E. SHAW would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he will re-open his

DANCING ACADEMY,

CORNER OF STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS, ENTRANCE AT 70 STATE STREET,

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY.

LOOK AT THIS!—The undersigned, being prepared with his infallible Liniment...

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO DEPOT BONDS.

J. P. HENDERSON, Treas.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

SEMI-ANNUAL WATER TAX, DUE NOVEMBER 1st, 1863.

J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.

D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12, 1863.

VINELAND—Lands—To all wanting Farms.

TOBACCO DEALERS.

CASEY & CO.,

Wholesale Tobacco Dealers

KID GLOVES CLEANED

192 South Clark Street.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Steamer MICHIGAN will leave A. HARVEY...

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES.

Prices Reduced for the Great Fair.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned...

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews...

44 SOUTH MONROE STREET.

AXES, HATCHETS AND HAMMERS, in all varieties,

MANUFACTURED BY

C. HAMMOND & SON,

FLOUR BARREL STAVES.

NEW YORK SUGAR HOUSE AGENCY.

Special Notices.

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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Cavalry Advance to Buckland Mills.

THE LATE FIGHT OF THE THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION.

[From the New York Times.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Oct. 21st, 1863.

The recent gallant cavalry fight of General Kilpatrick's division at Buckland Mills and vicinity, is still the subject of conversation throughout the army. Now that all the command is in, I am able to furnish a more reliable account of that affair than the first despatches, which were necessarily incomplete, owing to the absence of a portion of the command. The commander of the division received orders on Sunday last to move as far as possible toward Warrenton, under the supposition that nothing but cavalry would oppose his progress, and knowing Kilpatrick had whipped Stuart alone on several well-contested fields, it was not thought worth while to advance infantry within immediate supporting distance. Notwithstanding this division has been constantly on active duty, and the men and horses were considerably the worse for wear, the order to march was obeyed with alacrity, and the command was moving by 3 o'clock p. m. on Sunday. But little progress had been made from Bull Run before the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven back upon their supports at Gainesville, where two regiments were found drawn up in line of battle. Night coming on, the command encamped. Early Monday morning the advance was sounded, and the enemy retired from Gainesville, fighting as they went, taking the Warrenton pike.

From Gainesville Gen Kilpatrick took the precaution to send the First Virginia regiment, Major Farrable, to Haymarket and vicinity to guard the right flank, and the Seventh Michigan, Col. Mann, to Greenwich and vicinity to guard the left flank, while the remainder of the division moved up the Warrenton pike.—The enemy fled precipitately until they had crossed Broad Run, at Buckland Mills, where Hampton and Jones' brigades, under the immediate command of Stuart, with two batteries, occupied a very strong position west of the run. The banks of Broad Run in this vicinity are very steep, and, therefore are fordable only at a few places. Pennington's and Elder's batteries were opened with effect, compelling the enemy to move their batteries several times. After an artillery duel and skirmishing for nearly two hours, and the Commanding General having received word that there was no enemy near at hand on his right or left, under a concentrated fire of the artillery a crossing was effected in force by the pike bridge. The skirmishers, not to be left behind, boldly waded the river, and notwithstanding all the obstacles to such a movement, kept up an excellent line, the whole command pushing forward under a very heavy fire. The conflict, though comparatively brief here, was sharp, the enemy contending manfully for every foot of ground, but when they did give way, Gen. Davis' brigade, which had before been held in hand while Custar's had the advance, moved rapidly forward, pressing the enemy above New Baltimore. While Gen. Custar's command was taking a nooning, a messenger came in, out of breath, to Gen. Kilpatrick, with the information that a column of the enemy was threatening his left. Suitable disposition of the force was at once made to resist this unexpected danger by Major Cook, Chief of Staff, and Adjutant-General Estes. No sooner had this been done than a portion of the 7th Michigan which had been stationed on their flank was forced back by a line of rebel infantry, acting as skirmishers, with a strong reserve, believed to have been at least one full division, with a brigade or more of cavalry. The extreme danger of the command as situated was seen at a glance by Gen. Kilpatrick, and he dispatched Lieut. Bickey, with orders to Gen. Davies to fall back at once, as he was in danger of being cut off. Gen. Davies had, in part, anticipated the order, for upon hearing firing at his rear, had fallen back to within one mile and a half of Gen. Custer's brigade, and was there awaiting orders when the messenger arrived. While this was transpiring, the 5th Michigan, Col. Alger, was deployed as skirmishers to fill up the gap between the two brigades, and keep back a threatened movement of the enemy to divide the command. A severe struggle now took place for possession of the pike—our forces trying to hold it so as to enable Davies to pass and take up a new position, while the enemy were determined that the movement should not be made. Having both infantry and cavalry, in this they were successful—Gen. Custar, however, succeeding in getting his command in safety across Broad Run, after the most desperate fighting—in which Pennington's Battery, (Co. M, 2d artillery,) as usual, took a most important part—firing with great rapidity and making their guns a terror to all massed forces with which the enemy threatened the retiring troops, though at one time they boldly came within a very short distance of the guns, intent upon capturing them.

Once across the river the bridge was held—though some of the men were entirely out of carbine ammunition, and resort was had to Colt's revolvers, in which the officers took a conspicuous part. The enemy, however, effected a crossing some distance to the left, and the brigade fell back fighting to the vicinity of Gainesville, where the troops disappeared in a belt of timber, passing through a line of Sixth corps infantry skirmishers there concealed, whom the enemy, not seeing, made bold to charge, and were repulsed with great loss, the officer leading the charge being among the killed.

When Gen. Kilpatrick saw that Custar's brigade was safe across Broad Run, he directed him to fall back slowly, and fighting if pursued, and then started, accompanied by an orderly only, to join Gen. Davies, whom he had notified previously by an Aid that he was cut off, and must make his way to the pike leading from Thoroughfare Gap to Gainesville. To many not acquainted with the circumstances, this might seem a foolhardy errand, having to recross Broad Run, which he did at the bridge, and to run the gauntlet of skirmishers for more than a mile; but Gen. Kilpatrick would rather have lost his own life on the field than to lose a brigade, the fate of which then hung in the balance; and while having the utmost confidence in the ability and coolness of General Davies, he at the same time realized the fact that his own presence would do something toward encouraging the troops, particularly as some of them had been associated with him for years. Providence permitting, he succeeded in reaching the command with ten or a dozen gallant spirits, both officers and men, who, seeing the noble conduct of their General, resolved to accompany him, without orders. Fortunately, as the sequel will show, Dr. Carpehart, Chief Surgeon of the brigade, was familiar with that section of country, and avoiding the main road leading to Thoroughfare Gap, reached the pike a short distance above the village of Haymarket.

The difficulty of this movement will be understood when it is stated that his reduced brigade was attacked in the rear by both Hampton and Jones' brigades, and that Fitz Lee was ready to confront it on the Thoroughfare Gap road, which they expected Davies would take when cut off. When Gen. Kilpatrick reached the command, he at once ordered the Harris Light (Second N. Y. cav.,) to act as rear guard. So hard pressed were they in rear and flank, that the choicest spirits,—because the bravest, both officers and men of the command joined the rear-guard, and nobly did they witness the onsets of the enemy, and even mocked them—while exulting at the idea of even driving of Kilpatrick's command—in their beast-like yelp, and hurled them back on more than one occasion by the sword alone. At one time the rear guard and the advance of the enemy were all mixed together; the enemy's advance wearing a uniform similar to that worn by our own troops, in the excitement of the moment it was not easy to distinguish one from the other. As an instance of this, I may state that a rebel urged Lieut. Whittaker, of Gen. Kilpatrick's staff, to press forward. Whittaker, supposing it was some of our own men, upbraided him for wishing, as he supposed, to press past and abandon the wagons. By 7½ o'clock in the evening both brigades were in camp at Gainesville, having been engaged nearly all day fighting a combination of infantry and cavalry, with a loss, all told, as now appears—including killed, wounded and missing—not to exceed 100 men, instead of 300 or 400, as was at first reported by stragglers. And instead of losing eight or nine wagons, the actual loss is only two, and one of these got mired, and the other broke down. No horses or mules were lost. In this retreat Elder's battery took a conspicuous part, and was handled with consummate skill.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Wounded—How the Boys Received the Election News—Meeting at the Capitol—Medical Speeches by Gov. Johnson and Others.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1863.

Instead of hauling up at Chattanooga, we of the Medical Corps found ourselves ordered to halt among the wounded of this city, to which place 7,000 to 8,000 of the wounded of the battle of Chickamauga have been sent, by order of Gen. Rosecrans. Those who were too severely wounded to bear the rough transportation of part of the route still remain in Chattanooga, and are treated mainly by regimental surgeons.

The Medical Director is ordered to send home to their own States all wounded that will not be fit for duty in less than thirty days, and who can safely travel. This includes a very large portion now in the hospitals here, and will not only make room for the wounded of the next great battle, soon to come off in all probability, but gladden the heart of the soldier who has not been home nor seen his kindred for two years.

I was taken greatly by surprise at the very marked difference in the robust, florid and healthy look of these soldiers of Rosecrans' army, and those who come to St. Louis from the army of General Grant.

This is caused by the difference of location of the two armies—that of the former being in the mountain region of Tennessee and Georgia all summer.

These men will recover from the effects of their wounds in half the time taken to build up the emaciated and relaxed systems of our soldiers who come to St. Louis hospitals from the Lower Mississippi.

It rejoices the heart of the patriot to go through the hospitals here, since the receipt of the glorious news of the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections, to witness the joy expressed by these thousands of poor wounded soldiers who feel that their efforts and sacrifices on the battle field have met with a hearty response from those at home. It is more inspiring to them than a great victory in the field, and will give renewed impulse to those who yet confront the armed enemy.

There was a grand meeting at the Capitol last night, to rejoice over the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections, and a short and a most eloquent address of congratulation was voted to the people of those patriotic States. That great hall and galleries of the House of Representatives were filled to overflowing, and speeches were made by two Ohio men, and by Dr. Bowen, a Union slaveholder of this vicinity, and Gov. Andy Johnson. Dr. Bowen said slavery was dead—dead—never to be resurrected again in this country, and he rejoiced in the fact. I wish all the slaveholders in Missouri, who claim to be Union men, could have heard him. He has lost an only son in the Southern army.

Governor Johnson (would to God we had such a Governor) made an eloquent and patriotic speech—aye, a radical speech; and while he thanked the army and people of the North for their great sacrifices and patriotic aid in wresting his glorious Tennessee from the hands of conspirators and traitors, he invited them to come and inhabit the country with them. How did Gov. Gamble speak of the soldiers of the Union army who had risked life, everything dear on earth, to make Missouri stand fast to the Union?

Governor Johnson also declared that in the revival of a State government for Tennessee, slavery would have no place—no part nor lot in it—but that it would be a free State! This called forth immense applause. He is a statesman of sufficient wisdom to see that one species of revolution at least, follows in the train of this war, and instead of pledging himself to a policy as impossible to effect, as to turn the Mississippi up stream, as Gov. Gamble foolishly did, he cheerfully bows to the sweeping current of events.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Destruction of the Blockade Runner Douro.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 23d.]

BEAUFORT, N. C., Oct. 15, 1863.

The naval supply steamer Newbern came in this morning, from the blockading squadron off Wilmington, bringing intelligence of the destruction of the blockade runner Douro, and the capture of five prisoners, by the United States gunboat Nansemond, on the evening of the 11th inst. From an officer of the Newbern, upon whose correctness I can rely, I learn the following facts with regard to the exploit:

This vessel was first discovered by the Nansemond at 8½ o'clock on Sunday evening last, steaming slowly up the coast of North Carolina, about seven miles from New Inlet. The Nansemond followed her cautiously for a mile or more, hoping that she would get so far from the beach before she was aware of being seen as to be prevented from running aground, as such as she invariably do, to avoid being captured. She soon discovered the Nansemond, who, as she attempted to turn around to put back to Wilmington, after challenging her twice with signal laterns, fired at her from both her guns. One shot struck her starboard quarter, and assured her that escape was impossible, and she ran with full head of steam upon the beach.

The Nansemond sent a small boat near enough to ascertain her character and condition, and, after it had returned, opened fire upon her, until the steamer showed a moving light, which was intended for a surrender, when an officer and a boat's crew were sent to her to ascertain how thoroughly she had grounded, and to bring off every one on board. The boat returned with four prisoners, and the intelligence that she could probably be easily pulled off. After a great deal of difficulty and labor, two boats from the Nansemond succeeded in getting a hawser to her. An engineer was sent on board to assist by working her engine. After more than half an hour of energetic but fruitless tugging, she was reluctantly given up as hopelessly aground, and nothing could be done but destroy her. Preparations had already been made for this contingency, and she was fired in the after hatch between a barrel of rosin and a bale of cotton, and the boats left her and returned to the Nansemond. She had grounded at falling tide, and before she was given up the water had left her keel bare at the bow. A fresh breeze was blowing on shore, which carried the fire forward through the whole cargo, and, within half an hour, she was burning all over with a bright, steady flame, which continued all night, making with the background of woods, and the white sand beach, the restless sea, and the watchful Nansemond, a picture never to be forgotten. In the morning she was nothing but a shell of iron.

After the Douro was fired and the boats had returned, the Nansemond shelled the burning wreck for an hour or two to make her destruction more certain.

It was full two hours from the time the vessel grounded till she was fired. It was expected that within half an hour after she ran upon the beech the rebels would be down with field artillery to protect the wreck, and the small boat expedition which was sent from the Nansemond to make fast the hawser, and, failing to get her afloat, fire her, was a dangerous one. It was commanded by Ensign J. B. Henderson, to whom great credit is due for the bravery and judgment with which he conducted it. The only danger was not from rebel shots, for before Ensign Henderson and his crew were ready to desert the ship the tide had fallen so low as to leave the two boats in the breakers, in imminent danger of being wrecked. One of them was already half full of water, and its rudder carried away; but after a hard struggle and thorough wetting they succeeded in reaching the Nansemond in safety, without a man lost. There had been no time for plunder while they were on the wreck, and the only article saved from her was a valuable quadrant, which Ensign Henderson, mindful of the necessities of the Nansemond, seized at the last moment before evacuating. Another prisoner, a deck hand, was found on board, and brought away to the Nansemond in the last boat.

The prisoners are Mr. Morris, 2d Mate; Mr. Roberts, 3d Mate; a German passenger, a fireman, and a sailor.

My informant conversed with the prisoners very freely, and has furnished me with the important part of the intelligence they furnished him. The Douro was bound to Nassau, and left Wilmington at six in the morning, and New Inlet at seven in the evening of the 11th. She had on board 550 bales cotton, 279 boxes tobacco, 30 tierces do., eight barrels rosin, two barrels turpentine, and 23 persons, all belonging to the ship except two passengers.

The value of her cargo, at a very moderate estimate, is $150,000. She is an iron Clyde propeller of 600 or 700 tuns, and is certainly valuable enough to make the worth of the whole amount of property destroyed $300,000. She was once captured by the gunboat Quaker City, and when sold as a prize, was bought by parties in New York, and by them resold to parties in Alabama, by whom, up to last Sunday night, she was still owned. The cotton was the property of the Confederate Government, and is part of the "Loan Cotton." The rest of the cargo belonged to private parties. There were also on board $20,000 in North Carolina State bonds, which were taken ashore by her commander.

As soon as she grounded the boats were lowered, and all succeeded in getting to shore except the five prisoners, who were left by mistake. The two Mates have been engaged in the business of blockade running ever since the war broke out, simply for money-making.

GARIBALDI AT HOME.

Enthusiasm of the Votaries at the Shrine of the Liberator.

The Paris Nation of Oct. 9 publishes some anecdotes about Garibaldi, which were related to a contributor of that journal by Col. Vecchi, and which your correspondent has also heard from the lips of the same person. The story of the stray lamb, for which the General sought throughout his isle on a very stormy evening, is alluded to, and some amusing instances given of the way in which the English testify their admiration for Garibaldi, whose old shoes and cast-off flannel shirts are often carried off by them as relics of inestimable value. The stones of the Casa at Caprera are sadly splintered by ladies who desire to place them in reliquaries as devout Roman Catholics do atoms of the true cross whenever they can lay hold of them.

These fair enthusiasts also show a great desire to carry off whatever hair remains on Garibaldi's head. Vecchi, whose locks are iron gray, has, to rid himself of the importunities of "some fair-faced daughters of Albion," sent them and passed them off as the General's. Basso's head has been shorn several times, with the view of quieting other relic seekers; and were any of the Garibaldians sufficiently dishonest, they could make a fortune by selling fictitious bandages, so great is still the demand for real ones.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE NEW IRONSIDES.

[From the New York Herald, 23d.]

Lieut. W. T. Glassell, C. S. N., the individual who had charge of the torpedo or infernal machine that made the recent unsuccessful attempt to blow up the New Ironsides, off Charleston, was brought to this city yesterday, on the United States steamer Dinsmore, and transferred into the custody of United States Marshal Murray. Glassell is a most determined looking individual, and carried himself as it he supposed his doom already sealed. He stands about the medium height, is of swarthy complexion, has black hair, black beard and mustache, and dark eyes, and has a very dogged and determined, though not evil, look. From the first of the attempts made to reach the blockading squadron off Charleston, by means of torpedoes and floating or submerged appliances of every description, Glassell has been the leading spirit, and many times the instigator. He was formerly a lieutenant in the service of the United States, but was arrested, as he alleges unjustly, when returning to this country, and incarcerated in Fort Warren, where he was detained about eight months. Smarting under the wrongs inflicted upon him, as he thinks, by this confinement, he determined that upon being released by exchange, he would pursue that business that would result in the greatest harm to this government. The large sums offered by the Charleston people to any one who should succeed in driving off the blockaders, and the desperate character of the enterprise just suited his revengeful nature, and he engaged in it, heart and soul. This expedition against the Ironsides was the fifth of which he had been the director, and upon which he had periled his life. The former ones had been directed against other vessels of the squadron, but this last had been prepared with more than ordinary care, and was altogether more successful than any of its predecessors. Our reporter had an interview with Glassell yesterday, and also with one of the officers of the Dinsmore, who was on the station at the time of the attack on the Ironsides. Glassell was rather taciturn, and would say but little; but the officer accompanying him states that on the night in question the torpedo was hailed as she came up, and Glassell made reply that he was a live Yankee desiring protection, at the same time running up as near as possible. This officer states that the torpedo would have done immense execution had it been lower down, so as to have gone under the Ironsides instead of striking against the side of that ship. As it turned out the damage was very slight. Glassell has been committed to the county jail to await the necessary orders from the proper department, Deputy Marshals Witherell and Buckley bringing Glassell to the Marshal's office, and subsequently took him to the jail.

Miscellaneous.

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In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 3, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes ... Yours truly, J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & CO.: ... WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 3, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG: ... Yours, truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful ...

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents,

No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.

Medicinal.

LALLEMAND'S

RHEUMATISM,

GOUT AND NEURALGIA

SPECIFIC.

This valuable preparation is highly recommended by the Medical Faculty, as a safe and effectual cure for

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Those suffering with any of the above distressing complaints are solicited to give the Specific a trial; and the result will convince them that a cure can be effected in an incredible short space of time, if taken according to the directions accompanying each bottle of the medicine.

Attention is also invited to the following letters from persons who have been cured by the use of the Specific:

SAINT LOUIS, March 1st, 1863.

MR. LEITCH—Dear Sir: I cheerfully bear testimony to the value and efficacy of your Rheumatic Specific; its use having entirely relieved me from that distressing malady. L. A. BENOIST.

SAINT LOUIS, January 1st, 1863.

MR. LEITCH—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with rheumatism for fifteen years, and could get no permanent relief till I used your Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia Specific. After using it a very short time I was completely cured. S. B. BROWN.

SAINT LOUIS, March 31st, 1863.

ALEX. LEITCH, Esq.: Like many of my profession, I have suffered severely with rheumatism, and could get no permanent relief till I tried your Specific. I am happy to say that its use, in a few days, restored me to health. [Signed] CAPT. MOLIN, of steamer Warsaw.

SAINT LOUIS, April 21, 1863.

MR. LEITCH—Dear Sir: I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, and have tried various medicines without obtaining any relief. I was recommended to try your Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia Specific, which I did, and am pleased to state to you that it afforded me immediate and permanent relief. A. HAM.

SAINT LOUIS, April 5th, 1863.

I wish to give you my testimony in favor of the value of your medicine for the Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia Specific. With me it has wrought wonders; its use, in a few days, relieving me of my most distressing complaint. I certainly recommend its use to all who suffer from any of the above diseases. Yours, G. L. LACKLAND.

NEW YORK, 3d month 14th, 1863.

MR. LEITCH—Dear Sir: I have been subject to severe attacks of inflammatory rheumatism for several years. Some two months since I was attacked, and was recommended to try your Specific. At the time I commenced taking it I was on my back, helpless, and in less than one week I was able to go out and attend to my business. I would cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted with rheumatism. Yours, truly, WRIGHT CARPENTER, Corner Charles and Washington sts.

NEW YORK, February 28th, 1863.

MR. LEITCH—Sir: I deem it my duty to state to the public that I have been much afflicted with neuralgia for years, and have tried everything I could hear of, and to no purpose. At last I procured a bottle of your Rheumatism Gout and Neuralgia Specific, and before I had used one bottle of it I was entirely relieved. I recommend all who are troubled with this disease to try it. EMILY GROVER, 117 West Houston street.

NEW YORK, February 28th, 1863.

MR. LEITCH—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism and gout for a number of years, and have tried every kind of cures, and all to no purpose. Hearing of your Specific, I procured a bottle of your agent, and commenced taking it, and it cured me in one week, so I was able to attend to my business as usual. I have had an attack or two since, and by taking one or two doses of the Specific it brought me all right again. I feel it my duty to recommend your medicine to all who are troubled with this disease. B. HANSON, 343 Greenwich street.

NEW YORK, March 3d, 1863.

MR. LEITCH—Sir: I feel it a duty I owe to my fellow-beings who are troubled with inflammatory rheumatism and gout, to say that your Rheumatism and Gout Specific is the only thing I have found to relieve me. I have been troubled with this disease for the last twenty years, and have been laid up from two to three months every year, until I procured your Specific, which placed me upon my feet at once. This was about three years ago. I have never lost a day since except once in October last, when none of your valuable medicine was to be had here. When it arrived, I was so bad I could not move hand or foot, but after taking your medicine three days, I was up and attending to my business as usual. I do not hesitate to say I believe it will cure any one troubled with the above disease, I do not care of how long standing. B. FARLOW, 117 W. Houston-st.

The undersigned witnessed the wonderful effects Mr. Leitch's Specific had in curing Mr. Farlow, in October last, and know his statement is correct.

MARY F. FARLOW 117 W. Houston-st.
EMILY GROVER, " "
EUGENE UNDERHILL, 426 Greenwich-st.
A. UNDERHILL, " "
F. A. HARRIS, 117 West Houston-st.

PREPARED BY

ALEXANDER LEITCH,

CHEMIST,

Corner of Fourth and Olive Streets, St. Louis.

ALEX. LEITCH having sold his entire right in Lallemand's Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia Specific, it will hereafter be prepared ONLY by JNO. H. BLOOD, Sole Agent, Office, No. 24 North Fifth, one door North of Chesnut street. This valuable Medicine will be placed for sale as soon as possible, in all the principal Drug Stores in every city and town in the United States. JNO. H. BLOOD, Agent, Office No. 24 Fifth, one door North of Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, June 10, 1863.

J. H. BLOOD, Esq., Agent: ... J. W. ROBERTS.

ST. LOUIS, June 13, 1863.

MR. JNO. H. BLOOD, Agent of Lallemand's Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia Specific: ... DR. G. W. PHILLIPS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20, 1863.

J. H. BLOOD, Esq.—Sir: My mother, who has suffered intensely for a long time from Rheumatism ... LEWIS V. BOGY.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1, 1863.

J. H. BLOOD, Esq.—Dear Sir: ... Yours, SAMUEL HALE, Of the firm of Hale & Co., Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, St. Louis, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7, 1863.

MR. BLOOD—Dear Sir: ... JAMES M. KERSHAW, Engraver, Fifth and Pine street, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1st, 1863.

J. H. BLOOD, Esq.—Dear Sir: ... L. H. McALPINE, Merchant Tailor, No. 53 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12, 1863.

MR. J. H. BLOOD—Dear Sir: ... L. H. FULLER, Marble Dealer, No. 53, Second st., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1863.

JOHN H. BLOOD, Esq.—Dear Sir: ... Yours respectfully, CHARLES LUPTON.

I hereby certify to the truth of the above statement. R. U. LIONORE, Bookkeeper at St. Louis Republican.

St. Louis, Sept. 14, 1863.

J. H. BLOOD, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have been for several years afflicted with chronic rheumatism ... WM. L. HOPKINS.

J. H. REED & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

No. 146 LAKE STREET,

Agents for Chicago.

For sale by druggists generally.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

WRECK

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

A POSITIVE

AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering

From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions

From whatever cause, either in

MALE OR FEMALE

IT

WILL GIVE YOU

A GOOD APPETITE.

WILL GIVE YOU

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES

WILL GIVE YOU

Brisk and Energetic Feelings,

AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO

SLEEP WELL.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST

SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any Address, securely packed.

Address letters for information to

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., and all Druggists.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR

OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

MEN OF ILLINOIS!

JAMES OAKES, Lieut. Colonel 4th U. S. Cavalry, A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. Ill.

Boots and Shoes.

1863. FALL TRADE. 1863.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

As Low as can be Bought

RAWSON & BARTLETT.

Proposals

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

Commission Merchants.

GRIFFIN BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Building.

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers, Provision Dealers and General COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Land Agents.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE CLOTHING,

Officer's Uniforms,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Traveling Bags and Valises.

136 LAKE STREET.

Banking and Exchange.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 44 Wall St., New York,

WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

VERMILYE & CO.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—

INFERNAL MACHINE TRIAL.

Concluded from First Page.

[illegible] the four letters signed by Mr. Hodge [illegible] of which the [illegible] the letter on the [illegible] also an anonymous letter [illegible]; I went next to a box factory in North Adams, and procured a piece of board which was of similar wood to that of which the box is made; I got to North Adams at seven o'clock in the evening; I went up by Mr. Hodges' house, the house I was told he lived in.

Mr. Bradley Re Examined by Mr. Reed—I examined the Express books at New York City; a box resembling this, and marked eighteen pounds, was shipped from them on the 6th day of December.

Joseph H. Dixon called for the prosecution and examined by Mr. Reed—I live at 245 Chicago Avenue; have been a carpenter 12 years; I know Mr. Hodges; I first saw him at North Adams, Massachusetts, on the 19th day of February, 1863. I went there to arrest him. After explaining our business, I asked him if that building in the rear of the house was his shop. He said it was. I asked him for the key. He pulled it out and handed it to me. I sent Mr. Hodge in the house in charge of an officer from Detroit. I then searched the shop. I was present when the box was exploded. The explosion was as loud as a six-pounder. When I searched the shop I found several things. In the first place, this thin piece of board formed a partition in the box, of which the object is supposed to be to keep the powder from the machinery; it closes over the top; the top of this board is pasted over with some white paper—a half sheet. In a chest or box in Mr. Hodge's shop, I found this half sheet of paper, which is the same kind as this that is pasted on the cover. On one end of this paper the ruling is rather wide, on the other end it is narrow. The paper found in the chest corresponds with it in this respect. Also the scoring round the margins of the two sheets of paper correspond. (Jury examines the paper.) Also a small piece of the same kind of paper (here exhibited) was found in the yard. There is a small block of black walnut that appears to have been cut for this to go in. (This witness shows a piece of black walnut found on Mr. Hodge's premises, which appears to fit a jog or notch in the black walnut strip in the box.) This Mr. Vandervertan picked up in Mr. Hodge's shop right in my presence. (Witness showed a piece of wire.) There is some tin wire, the same as the chain in the box. That piece Mr. Vandervertan took down off a nail in Mr. Hodge's shop. There were also found two small pieces of the same kind on the table and one on the floor. I also found on the shelf some small copper or brass bridges the same length and width of this (a piece used in the box). Under the catch there's a piece of newspaper that has the letters ... in small caps. In the same box in which I found the ruled white paper I also found this newspaper (the *Independent*), I found a piece of wire that answers the same purpose as this only it is not as limber. I found it under the table. Witness here exhibited a piece of wire of nearly the same length as the wire in the box and of the same kind. Then to steady this hammer is a small drill. Here is a machine for drilling (which witness exhibits) with a small drill in it. Here is an iron spoon in which lead has been melted; there is in the box some lead which has been melted; I also found in the chest a box of Smith & Wesson's small cartridges; there is a piece of ash board in the shop; the same kind of wood as that which supports the spring; there is a chisel that fits that mortise; I found in the shop these two pieces of black walnut which is the same kind as this (on the box.) There is a centre bit the same size as the hole, which the bolt goes through to hold the hammer (that let down on the cartridge). Mr. Vanderwert arrested Mr Hodges; I have no doubt the explosion of the box would have killed a person that stood near it; I think if it had been exploded in a small room 10 or 12 feet square it would have where Portland block is you must go four or five blocks, and turn to the right one block. Mr. Hodge's house is on the corner of the street, and his shop is in the rear of his house about fifty feet; to reach Mr. Whipple's you come back one square on to the street corresponding to Clark street, and then come back one square towards the hotel; the house stands in a sort of garden; the shop is built in part of the barn; the shop has three windows in it and a door in the corner; you go into the shop without going into the barn; at the time I made the examination Vanderwerten and the Sheriff of North Adams went with me; Mr. Kipp went into the house and stayed with Mr. Hodge, and then I went on and made examinations; I think it was along in the afternoon; after I got in there Mr. Vanderwertin picked up the small block and the wire; I broke open the chest with a chisel; we could not pick the lock; I got a pry under the lid; pried it an inch before it broke; the paper that was stuck under the lock was put there to fetch out the catch which was too deep and would not work well; the independents were in this box; I had a conversation with Mr. Whipple here in town, at the time of the explosion of this box. After I searched the shop I went to Mr. Whipple's house and told him what I had found, but don't think I saw him before I searched the shop; I could not tell you what other conversation I had with him; the day the box was exploded he made some remarks about "it would have blown him to atoms"; I did not hear him make any remarks except when Mr. Bradley said to Whipple, "now Mr. Whipple, what do you think of that? He said, "My gracious!" or something like that. I did not know Mr. Whipple till Bradley had made that remark. I went to North Adams because Mr. Bradley sent me there. Mr. Whipple said he had reason to believe that he knew who it was, and finally it came round from one thing to another until we were convinced that it was Mr. Hodge done it. That came from Whipple.

Mr. Bradley told me that they had found an indictment against Mr. Hodge; that Mr. Vandervertan would accompany me, and I should get Mr. Kipp from Detroit and get a requisition from the Governor, and arrest Hodge and search his premises carefully. I think Whipple went with us as far as Troy.

Whipple talked with us about this business; I think he did not say anything about the situation of the shop and the tools there; Whipple said that Hodge and he had had some trouble about a patent brake, and that Hodge had tried to force some paper from him; Whipple also said something about an anonymous letter; I got this chisel out of a rack with other chisels, and a nice set of tools; (the rack here exhibited) some of the tools were in it and some on the table; I got the bit in a small drawer at the end of the table; the shop was full of tools, a general workshop; I found the spoon by the stove in the corner; I think there is nothing peculiar about the bit or the chisel; there is nothing very peculiar about this wire; I have had a shop that had all such tools in it as I have brought here.

Examined by the prosecution.

I never found eleven articles in my shop this fitted piece by piece, an infernal machine; the chest was red I think; I think there was a drawer on the end.

Cross-Examined—I can't tell whether I broke the lock or pulled the screws out.

Mr. Millard called for the Prosecution—I reside in North Adams, Mass. I am a hardware merchant. I know Mr. Hodge. About one year ago I sold Mr. Hodge two small box locks. He bought one, and broke the key, and came back after the second. He made the remark that the lock was good for nothing, because the key was so slender. This slenderness of the key is the only peculiarity about it. The lock exhibited (bought by Bradly) is similar to those. There were other locks of that description sold in North Adams I had a dozen of them. I could not tell whether I sold any other store that had them or not.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Bates.—I don't know who else bought any of the locks. Mr. Whipple lives on the same street that I do. I have known him and Mr. Hodge as far back as I can remember. Mr. Whipple's house is very near my shop. Mr. Hodge has bought other articles of boxed ware from me frequently. (The accused who had stepped out for a moment brought in two locks.) The witness said they were of the same kind as those he had sold them. They were of the same description.

Re-Examined—I don't know but a majority of those that have been sold were so'd to Mr. Hodge.

Mr. Bradly—The raising of the lid would have exploded the box; it would have killed a man who stood within fifteen feet of it.

Northwestern Fair—Special Notices for this Morning.

To the Clergy.—J. Q. Hoyt, Esq., Marshal of the Fifth Division in the procession, to-day, requests the clergy of the city, and all others named in his division, for carriages, to be at the Tremont promptly at 9 o'clock this morning.

To Officers of the Army and Navy.—It is expressly desired that without further invitation all officers of the army and navy in this city, strangers as well as residents, will report at the Tremont House at 9 o'clock this morning, to take their place in carriages assigned them in the procession.

Board of Trade.—Members of the Board of Trade are requested to meet at their rooms at 9 o'clock this morning, to unite with the procession. A full attendance is desired, that the body may be well represented. By order of Committee of Arrangements.

Mercantile Association.—Members of the Mercantile Association and merchants of Chicago are requested to meet at the rooms of the Association at 9 o'clock this morning, to join in the procession. It is hoped that all will respond, in conformity with the Proclamation of the Mayor. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

Chicago Driving Park—George M. Patchen and Henry Clay Trot for $2,000 To-day.

The condition of the track, yesterday, rendered the postponement of this much talked-of trot, to to-day, imperative. To-day at 2 o'clock p. m. these celebrated horses will show their speed in mile heats, best three in five, for $2,000. The track will be in good condition if it does not storm this forenoon. The Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company will start a train for the Park, from the Van Buren street depot, precisely at 2½ o'clock. Trotting will commence at 3 o'clock. If it is a bright day, the attendance at this race will be large. Strangers in town will be able to visit the Park and see the race after the formal ceremonies of opening the great Northwestern Fair are over. Carriages will only be admitted through the State street gates, west side of the Park.

The Illinois School of Trade—J. Dyrenforth, Principal.—The constantly increasing number of students at this excellent institution is a practical proof of the high esteem in which it is held by the public. It is gratifying to the accomplished principal to see that his many labors in behalf of his students, and those of the various assistant professors are greatly appreciated. Practical and instructive lectures on commercial law are now given consecutively by Mr. Loeber, the very able legal instructor at the School of Trade. They are regularly held every Monday and Thursday evening, from 8 to 9, at the college hall, corner of Lake and Wells street, and are much frequented by business men, who avail themselves of Mr. Dyrenforth's friendly invitation. As the school is so conveniently situated, visitors to Chicago who are interested in this important branch of education should not fail to call upon the principal.

Run Over.—Joshua A. Brackett, the "pop corn man," was knocked down and run over, at the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, yesterday, about 10 o'clock, by a span of runaway horses. He was taken up entirely senseless, and carried into J. H. Reed & Co.'s drug store, where it was ascertained that his leg was badly broken (the lame one), and that he had also received several severe bruises on the head and other parts of his body. It will take him some time to recover.

A Murdered Man Found.—Acting Coroner W. H. Reese yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, apparently a German, 40 or 45 years of age, who was found lying dead in Brennan's field, in the town of Cicero. From all appearances, the man had been shot [illegible] ...

[illegible]

UNION MEETINGS.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

Notice is hereby given that the following meetings will be held at the times and places herein specified during this week:

TUESDAY EVENING,

the 27th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock,

2d Ward—At Union Hall, on east side of State, near corner of Twelfth street.

[illegible] Ward—At Fullansbee's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-second street.

14th Ward—At Ludwig Zeigler's, on North Wells street, near North Avenue.

15th Ward—At Jacob Ender's, corner of Chicago Avenue and Larrabee street, near Chicago Avenue bridge.

At these meetings some of the following persons will be present and deliver addresses. Per order of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

J. D. Ward,	Col. F. A. Eastman,
A. C. Hessing,	Wm. Bross,
John Wentworth,	John A. Nelson,
Dr. Ernst Schmidt,	C. D'Wolf,
[illegible] Anthony,	H. T. Steele,
[illegible] Jussen,	John A. Jameson,
George C. Bates,	Cyrus M. Hawley,
William A. Porter,	H. B. Stevens,
Dr. G. C. Paoli,	J. Spellman,
E. A. Storrs,	J. F. Eberhart,
A. Kleppel,	William Hopkins,
D. D. Driscoll,	C. R. Jones,
L. Brentano,	U. R. Hawley,
S. S. Perry,	Frederick Kassler.
John Lyle King,	

A Chicago Builder in Toledo—An Immense Grain Warehouse.—The Toledo *Blade* of the 21st inst. contains an interesting article, a full column in length, descriptive of a magnificent new grain warehouse just built in that city, for the Michigan Southern Railroad, by Mr. J. T. Moulton, of Chicago. It is said to be one of the very best buildings of the kind in the United States. The machinery for this warehouse was all manufactured at the shops of the M. S. Railroad Company, and put up by Mr. Moulton, who has had a general supervision of the building from its commencement. Mr. Moulton has had a wide experience in fitting up elevators, having superintended the erection of the Sturgis and the Buckingham establishments in this city; also the immense grain warehouse at Dunleith. His work combines strength, durability, and accuracy. With the facilities afforded him by the management of the M. S. Railroad Company, Mr. Moulton has erected and finished a building in Toledo which will not only be a credit to that city, but will stand as a monument to the enterprising skill of its architect.

Little Girls' Contributions.—Ten little girls have made and contributed to the Fair of the N. S. S. Society the following articles: Two opera cloaks; 1 hat; 1 skating cap; 31 pin balls; 9 dressed dolls; 9 pen wipers; 1 pair slippers; 1 large pin cushion; 1 morning gown and skirt; 2 needle books; 1 fancy wheel-barrow.

Art Gallery for the Northwestern Fair.—The grand opening will take place this (Tuesday) evening, at seven o'clock. Open every day after Tuesday, at nine in the morning, and close at five p. m., opening again at seven p. m., and closing at ten p. m.

Catawba Island Grapes.—Those who want a superb article of Catawba grapes, will call at No. 209 South Water street, where J. Jones, jr., & Co., keep on hand an extensive assortment of the choicest varieties, from Catawba Island. See advertisement in another column.

Additional Contributions.

Among the numerous contributions arriving yesterday, not heretofore announced, we are happy to record the following:

Rev. John Reynard, of Shellsburgh, Wis., has collected and donated to the Fair, one of the finest mineralogical collections ever brought to this city. He has also hundreds of duplicates, many of them rare and beautiful, which our citizens will not fail to select from for their cabinets. These specimens are principally from Lafayette and Grant counties, Wis., and a few from Jo Daviess county, Illinois.

Mrs. Grosvenor, from Marquette, presents a fine collection of Lake Superior silver, copper, iron, &c.

Mrs. Stone, of Muscatine, Iowa, presents a number of interesting relics from the battle-fields; also two barrels of potatoes cultivated by invalid soldiers on Island No. 10.

The ladies of St. Paul, Minn., send a beautiful collection of Indian work and fancy articles.

Another collection of battle-field relics, pieces of the "Cumberland," etc., have arrived from Washington city.

Gov. Holly, of Salsbury, Conn., donates $73 worth of rich plated ware, and two picture frames, made from the "Charter Oak."

The ladies of Jackson, Michigan, among their numerous donations, bring a collection of curious and ingeniously wrought articles manufactured by prisoners at the Michigan State Penitentiary.

Neal, McCurdy and Neal, Philadelphia, send a box of artificial teeth.

N. J. Gilman, of Portland, Me., contributes four boxes of algæ (sea-plants.)

Stuart, the sugar-refiner of New York, telegraphs that his contribution is on the way.

F. P. Brown & Co., of Boston, donate $25 worth of their celebrated Liquid Japan Boot Blacking and Paste Blacking.

White, Orr & Co., Pittsburgh, donate a ladies' dressing robe worth $40.

Ladies of West Aurora (whose names we did not learn) present a gents' dressing gown worth $40.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co. present two more of their machines.

Gage, Bro. & Drake, of the Tremont House, cash, $100.

Greenbaum & Co., cash, $50.

Walter Trelease, 150 Lake street, $50 worth of the finest gold pens of his own manufacture.

Geo. E. Gerts, 204 Randolph street, $50 worth of brushes of his own manufacture, embracing a great variety.

Bowen Brothers, $100 worth of fancy articles.

Burley & Tyrrell, a beautiful assortment of china sets, fancy articles and toys.

Jewett & Root, No. 15 River street, a fine Hotel stove, worth $150.

Bliss & Sharp, druggists, a choice collection of perfumery, worth $25.

W. B. Keen, $50 worth of books and fancy articles.

Belding & Co., $25 worth of clothing.

"Putnam" donates $50 worth of cravats, &c.

Q. A. Cary adds $25 worth to the millinery department.

Miss E. Devoy, 113 South Clark street, a bonnet worth $5.

H. R. Caberey, dealer in military and masonic goods, 60 State street, presents an attractive variety of gold and silver bullion embroidery, costing $75.

Edward Simonds, a farmer of Jefferson, in this county, is to give a thorough-bred colt (yearling past), valued at $50, while his wife and daughter give 102 tumblers of fine jelly, to be used at the Fair, or elsewhere.

We learn from John G. Regan, Esq., Thomas D. Whitmore, and "Hub" Sherman, committee from Lake county, sent to make arrangements for the reception of a large procession of well-loaded wagons of vegetables, that about 70 or 80 teams started for this city yesterday morning, and will arrive this morning, with donations to the Fair.

We are requested to state that contributions of articles of any kind or character that will be saleable, will be thankfully received, any day during the continuance of the Fair. As the articles are sold from day to day, let the friends who have not yet contributed, keep the assortment complete.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

At a special meeting last evening the Council divided the wards into election districts and appointed inspectors as follows:

FIRST WARD.

First District—C. W. Patten, T. Doty, G. V. Byrd. Place of voting, 49 Wabash avenue.

Second District—Edward Casey, Charles McDonald, Geo. Atzeil. Place of voting, northwest corner Washington and Wells streets.

SECOND WARD.

First District—F. E. Barber, W. [illegible] Daniels, E. B. Williams. Place of voting, No. 287 State street.

Second District—Geo. Smith, Antoine Berg, P. M. Dolan. Place of voting, American House, corner Van Buren and Griswold streets.

THIRD WARD.

First District—John L. Marsh, C. P. J. Arion, G. C. Walker. Place of voting, corner of Clark, and Taylor streets.

Second District—J. B. Willard, John Dalton, Patrick Coyle. Place of voting, 691 State street.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—Chas. W. Clayton, Wm. Wheeler, Mark Kimball. Place of voting, at the intersection of the Archer road with State street.

Second District—M. L. Keith, Wm. P. Sloan, Aaron Haven. Place of voting, engine house No. 8.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—W. W. Taylor, Godfrey Keist, John Keyes. Place of voting, southwest corner Archer road and LaSalle street.

Second District—James Clay, Christian Honn, Robert Healy. Place of voting, southwest corner Green and Archer road.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—B. F. Wilson, Patrick Brennan, Conrad Keyes. Place of voting, corner of Mitchell and Canal streets.

Second District—[illegible] M. Whitney, Jacob Jaeger, Patrick Mulvey. Place of voting, corner of Canal and Polk streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—Thomas Clowry, Peter Bracken, Gothard Shaff. Place of voting, corner of Wright and Union streets.

Second District—P. McManus, Erasmus Morris, Patrick Graw. Place of voting, No. 76 Blue Island avenue.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—J. B. Wilson, B. C. Plumb, P. Bolton. Place of voting, corner of Sampson street and Blue Island avenue.

Second District—John F. Siembecker, P. Cut, man, Wm. Merriman.

NINTH WARD.

First District—H. A. Wynkoop, James M. Lowe, C. R. Jones. Place of voting corner of Southwestern Plank road and Kinzie street.

Second District—Charles Smith, R. Taylor, H. F. Colby. Place of voting, corner of Elizabeth and Indiana streets.

TENTH WARD.

First District—A. G. Lull, H. G. Powers, L. P. Cherry. Place of voting, engine house, north side of Jackson street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets.

Second District—T. B. Baxter, E. L. O'Hara, Adam Amberg. Place of voting, engine house corner of Clinton and Washington street.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—J. W. Horton, P. McGinness, E. G. Fitch, [illegible].

Second District—[illegible] Levenson, P. Garrity, H. Batterman. Place of voting, Cambridge House, corner Desplaines and Carroll streets.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—Lewis Richburgh, John W. Holmes, Wm. H. Donovan. Place of voting, corner of Indiana and Rucker streets.

Second District—R. W. Shaw, B. Bartolme, H. Brands. Place of voting, engine house No. 3.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—M. Franzen, S. Grady, Jacob Lauer. Place of voting, corner of Sedgwick and Little Fort.

Second District—P. Brackendorf, John Beland, Charles Smith. Place of voting, Thomas Wiler's, corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—John Button, M. Hughes and P. Kelley.

Second District—Andrew Mahler, E. Prussing, P. Kurch. Place of voting, corner of Wells and Green streets.

[illegible]

THE NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

The Inauguration Parade To-Day.

CONTRIBUTIONS STILL POURING IN.

The Concert at Metropolitan Hall To-night.

This will be a proud day for Chicago and the Northwest—a day that will long be remembered by the thousands on the field and in hospital, whose sufferings are alleviated and wants ministered to by those angels of mercy—the ladies of the Northwest, who inaugurated and perfected this great fair—nor will its memory be cherished with any less pleasure by the tens of thousands of families and individuals in the cities, towns, villages and all through the country, who have so liberally contributed to produce the grand result. Never before has such a patriotic or noble charity appealed so eloquently or so successfully to the public ear and the public and private purse. Never before has such an enterprise been so well projected and matured as has this by the determined energy of the "women of America." Never before has the press lent its aid and its influence to such an extent in any similar enterprise.

As a proof of the interest felt by the people in this Soldier's Fair, we may mention that besides contributing liberally, to swell the resources and profits of the Fair, thousands will to-day close their places of business and join in the grand inauguration procession.

As a manifestation of their approval, and to encourage the enterprise, the several Courts have adjourned over to-day; the Post Office is closed; the Board of Trade adjourned; the public schools are closed; the banks of the city are closed; business of all kinds, whether in the offices, stores, shops, or manufactories, will be suspended, in order to make a grand gala day of the inauguration of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair.

In another column will be found orders from Marshals and other officers concerning matters to be attended to this morning.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

FIRST DIVISION.

City Police in platoons under command of Capt. Nelson.

Band.

COL. JOSEPH H. TUCKER, CHIEF MARSHAL.

Aids—A. H. Van Buren, J. C. Fargo, J. J. Richards, and N. H. Hahn.

Col. De Land and Staff—1st Reg't Mich. Sharp-Shooters, U. S. vols—commanding.

Detachment of Invalid Corps, from Camp Douglas, U. S. vols.

1st Regiment Illinois State Militia, (Chicago City Guards)—Col. J. L. Hancock, commanding.

2nd Regiment Illinois State Militia—Col. Knobelsdorf, commanding.

Invalid Soldiers from the U. S. Hospitals and Soldiers Home, in American and U. S. Express wagons.

Captured Rebel Flags in Wright & Carrier's band wagon.

SECOND DIVISION.

U. P. Harris, Marshal.

Aids—John Shank and W. H. Powell.

Band of Thayer & Noyes in carriage.

THIRD DIVISION.

Band.

N. P. Iglehart, Marshal.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

German Encampment No. 40.

Chicago Encampment No. 10.

Union Lodge No. 9.

Duane Lodge No. 11.

Excelsior Lodge No. 22.

Chicago Lodge No. 55.

Robert Blum Lodge No. 58.

Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 214.

Harmonia Lodge No. 221.

German Turnverein Society.

German Workingmen's Association.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Band.

Major Diversy, Marshal.

Aids—Philip Conley, Leonard Otten, and Adam Ambrig.

St. Vincent De Paul, German Society.

Hibernian Benevolent Society.

St. Alphonsus Society.

St. Benedictus Benevolent Society.

St. Benedictus Young Men's Society.

St. Peter's Society.

St. Peters Young Men's Society.

Catholic Temperance Benevolent Society.

St. Francis Society.

St. Aloysius Young Men's Society.

Conference of St. Vincent De Paul Society.

St. Patrick's Conference.

Holy Name Conference.

Holy Family Conference.

St. Louis Conference.

Immaculate Conception Conference.

St. Columbkill's Conference.

St. John's Conference.

St. James' Conference.

St. Mary's Conference.

St. Fridget's Conference.

United Sons of Erin.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Band.

J. Q. Hoyt, Marshal.

Aids, Henry M. Smith and E. H. Wyatt.

Orator of the Day and Chaplain in Carriages.

The Clergy.

The Press.

Mayor and ex-Mayor of Chicago in Carriages.

Board of Aldermen in Carriages.

Board of Police Commissioners in Carriages.

Board of Public Works in Carriages.

Board of Education in Carriages.

Judges and Officers U. S. Court.

Judge and Officers Superior Court.

Judge and Officers Cook County Court.

Judge and Officers Recorder's Court.

U. S. Government Officers.

Foreign Consuls.

Governors and Ex-Governors of Illinois, in Carriages.

Governors and Ex-Governors of other States, in Carriages.

President and Officers Sanitary Commission.

Members of U. S. Senate.

Members House of Representatives.

Board of Supervisors.

Sheriff of Cook County and Deputies.

Town Officers of North, West, and South Chicago.

Law Institute and Members of the Bar.

Board of Trade.

Merchants of Chicago, Officers and Students Chicago University.

Young Men's Association.

Ladies' Executive Committee.

Committee of Arrangements.

SIXTH DIVISION.

J. V. Farwell, Marshal.

Band.

Children wishing to join in the procession will meet at the following places—at nine o'clock—where wagons and omnibuses will be in readiness to receive them—and will return them to same places:

West Division.—West Market Hall.

South Division.—Shields Mission Sabbath School—corner, Lasalle and Twentieth streets, Dearborn Public School, Madison street.

All persons having trucks or other wagons suitable for the use of this Division, will send them to State street between Lake and Water, by nine o'clock.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Band.

J. H. Dole, Marshal.

German Butchers' Society.

Horse Shoers Society.

Ponies and Oxen contributed.

Pittsburgh Commission of Peace to the South.

Steel Cannon.

Following this will follow the Trades and Manufactures of the city.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Band.

J. G. Regan, Marshal.

Aids J. D. Whittemore, D. H. Sherman.

Lake county Delegation.

NINTH DIVISION.

Band.

J. H. Bowen, Marshal.

Citizens on horse back.

Citizens in carriages.

The Procession will form by divisions as below, at 9 o'clock precisely, and the extreme length of the Procession will make it necessary for each Division to be promptly in its place at the hour appointed:

The First Division will form on Michigan avenue—the right resting on Lake.

The Second Division will form on Wabash avenue—right resting on Lake.

The Third Division on State street—right resting on Lake.

The Fourth Division will form on Dearborn street—right resting on Lake.

The Fifth Division will form on Clark street—right resting on Lake.

The Sixth Division will form on LaSalle street—right resting on Lake.

The Seventh Division will form on Wells street—right resting on Lake.

The Eighth Division will form on Franklin street, the right resting on Lake street.

The Ninth Division will form on Michigan Avenue, the right resting on Lake street, extending to Rush Street Bridge.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

At precisely ten o'clock, the procession will move as follows:

From Michigan Avenue west on Lake to Market street; on Market street south to Washington street; on Washington east to Clark street; on Clark south to Harrison street; on Harrison street east to Michigan Avenue; north on Michigan Avenue to Washington street; west on Washington street to the Court House Square, where the formal ceremonies of the opening of the Fair will take place. These will consist of—

1. Music by the Bands.
2. Song by the Glee Club.
3. Opening Address by Thomas B. Bryan, esq., President of the Soldiers' Home.
4. Music by the Band.
5. Song by the Glee Club.

After which, the opening of the Northwestern Fair will be announced by the firing of a National salute.

Owing to the condition of some of our streets in the West and North Divisions, and the liability to delay at the bridges, the procession will confine its movement to the South Division.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

The price of admission to Bryan Hall will be twenty-five cents, and the same ticket entitles the holder to visit the Mechanical Department, and the "Curiosity Shop" at the Supervisor's room in the Court House. No season tickets will be issued to these departments.

The admission to the Fine Art Hall, (in McVicker's Theatre Building), will be twenty-five cents; season tickets (not transferable), one dollar.

Metropolitan Hall is to be devoted exclusively to evening entertainments—lectures, concerts, tableaux, etc. The price of admission will be given daily in connection with the entertainment announced.

The entertainment to-night will be a Children's Concert; 300 children from the choir, and the programme is unique and varied. It will surpass any concert of the kind ever given in this city. Let our citizens and visitors give them a crowded house. Only 25 cents.

Tickets of admission to the Fair can only be obtained at the ticket office, Bryan Hall. Tickets to the Art Gallery can be obtained at the door of the Gallery. Tickets to the evening entertainments can be obtained at the music stores.

Arrest of a Murderer at Camp Douglas.

A few weeks ago, a highly respected citizen of Chelsea (seventeen miles west from Ann Arbor, on the Michigan Central Railroad), named John Depew, was murdered near Chelsea, of which an account was published in these columns. The matter was placed in the hands of Officers Smith and Green, of Detroit, who, it will be seen, have caught the supposed murderer. A [illegible] Emma Bailey, who claims to [illegible] wife, shortly after the murder [illegible] ... [illegible]

times, of which she boasted to Officer Smith, whom she supposed to be a confidante. This boasting was the means of giving Smith a clue to the real criminal and his whereabouts, and having followed up the matter till there was no shadow of doubt as to the identity of the man, he and Officer Green came to Chicago and arrested the man at Camp Douglas, where he had hoped to be lost sight of, and lodged him in jail at Ann Arbor, on Thursday last. His name is Henry B. Cleveland, and he is a member of the 1st regiment of Michigan Sharpshooters. He has always borne a bad character, having once been sent to State Prison at Jackson for stealing cattle, and also been arrested as a deserter. He is a large, stout-built man, and is represented as being a most desperate villain.

A Fair Newspaper.—The Ladies have decided to publish a daily paper during the Fair. Mr. W. S. Spencer, 55 Clark street, has taken the superintendence of its publication, and is authorized to receive advertisements for the same. It will contain as interesting *resumé* of incidents of the different halls, and all matters of interest occurring daily—a complete programme of the exhibitions, lectures, &c. &c. Messrs. Ladin Bros., Butler & Hunt, and Hale of 75 Randolph street, have generously contributed the paper for this neat little daily. The first number of the *Fair Gazette* will be issued on Wednesday afternoon, and daily thereafter during the Fair.

Philharmonic.—We again call the attention of the subscribers to the Philharmonic Concerts, to the card published in another column. After Thursday, the 29th, the lists will be opened to new subscribers, and since the number of tickets issued has been limited to the capacity of Bryan Hall, those who wish to renew their subscription will do well to call at once at the office of the Treasurer, Chas. B. Larrabee, 174 Lake street, and secure their season ticket.

Sad Accident.—John A. Cook, a farmer, living near Blue Island, while shooting ducks one day last week, on the Feeder, had his right hand so shattered by the accidental discharge of his gun as to render amputation necessary. His left thumb was also blown off at the same time. This accident is a very unfortunate one for Mr. Cook, as he is poor, and has a family of six persons dependent on him for support.

Robbed.—John L. Wilson, staying Saturday night at the Conrad House, Kinzie street, was robbed by a young man of the following property: A silver hunting case detached lever watch, J. L. W. on outside of case; also $100 in currency. The theft was committed by Charles West, aged about nineteen, five feet six inches high, black hair and eyes, pale face, slim build, dressed in black clothes and glazed cap.

Chicagoians in Paris.—Among the names of Americans registered at the American Banking House, Paris, for the week ending October 9th, we notice those of Tuthill King, E. C. Larned and son, and James Ranion, of Chicago, and A. M. Converse of Illinois.

Order of Procession.—At a meeting of the Marshals last evening, the order of procession was so materially changed from that at first adopted, that we republish it, as the line will be formed to-day.

Pocket Picked.—A young man named Klausener, a German, had his pocket picked of $600 in money and a draft for $250 on the Madison street cars about six o'clock last evening.

Closed.—The Post Office will be closed to-day from ten in the morning until noon.

THE SO CALLED "MALICIOUS ATTACK."

A Few Words in Explanation.

In the three column advertisement of the Wheeler & Wilson agent, in Sunday's papers appears, among others, the following affidavit of W. B. Young, clerk in the W. & W. office:

AFFIDAVIT OF WM. B. YOUNG.

To whom it may concern:—The Illinois State Agricultural Society awarded a gold medal to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine in 1861.

The prejudices of the committee having been ascertained, showed that it was necessary to secure three additional votes to carry the award for the Grover & Baker. The services of the chairman of the Committee, (A. J. Tuller,) were enlisted, and HE PROMISED HIS VOTE IN CONSIDERATION OF THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, GIVING TO HIM A $100 SEWING MACHINE. THE VOTE WAS CAST FOR GROVER & BAKER, AND THE MACHINE DELIVERED TO HIM. Through this influence two other persons were put upon the committee, pledged to vote for the Grover & Baker, making, with the Chairman, the three votes wanted to carry the award.

Chicago, Oct. 19, 1863. W. B. Young.

In 1861, at the time the *Illinois State Fair was held, and until April, 1863*, W. B. Young was a commissioned (not salaried) agent of this company, purchasing machines of them for cash, and then disposing of them as he saw fit. Consequently, the Company were in no way responsible for Mr. Young's acts, (fortunately for them,) nor were they cognizant of what disposition is made of the machines. If the above statement is correct, Mr. Young has only exposed his own *trickery and bad faith* in slandering the parties who allowed him to retain the agency through sixteen months of bad management. It is probably for these qualities that he hired out to his present master, as he has been a leading spirit in the Wheeler & Wilson party at all the State Fairs.

The affidavit of A. J. Tuller, (by the way, stated Fuller) was made at the request of W. B. Young, and when the Agency of the Grover & Baker machine was taken from him, the affidavit mysteriously disappeared—the published one being a duplicate copy, which never saw the light of day until published.

The maliciousness seems to be on the other side.

STATEMENT NO. 2.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM B. YOUNG.

"To Whom it May Concern: In a conversation with me a few weeks after the State Fair of Iowa, in 1862, at which Fair the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine received a premium, Mr. F. W. Ludlow, the agent of said Machine stated that, in his opinion, NO PREMIUM FOR A SEWING MACHINE WAS EVER OBTAINED THAT HAS NOT BEEN BOUGHT.

"Chicago, Oct. 21, 1863. W. B. Young.

The above statement is false in every respect. Had I held such a poor opinion of State Fair premiums, I should not have admitted it to an employe of the Wheeler & Wilson Company. Were it true, Mr. Young would be deserving of all praise in giving publicity to private conversation.

In regard to the statement that this Company had sent a machine to Mr. Jackson, one of the first appointed Committee at the Iowa State Fair, I would state that no one in this office has ever seen written to, or sent anything to Mr. Jackson. The very fact that he is an *Agent for Singer* & Co., makes the statement ridiculous.

There is one striking peculiarity in the various affidavits, viz: That, with one exception, they are all made by persons who are, or have been, *employes of the Wheeler & Wilson Co.*, and whose interests, like their employers', is to cast discredit on the Grover & Baker Machine.

The public will doubtless place implicit confidence in the REVIEW OF FACTS, when they are made up of statements like the above, and coming from such a source. Mr. Chittenden shows his fear of the growing popularity of the Grover & Baker machine, by his persistent efforts to cry them down. The charge of "maliciousness" is simply absurd, as my feelings toward Mr. Chittenden, both in his official and unofficial capacity are those of profound indifference. F. W. Ludlow.

oc27 o60-1t

Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, is now permanently located at 82 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois, for the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, blood and skin diseases—cures them without mercury, iodide potassia, arsenic, or any poison, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure for these terrible diseases.

Organic Weakness, brought on by excess, overtaxation of business, or other causes, producing debility and a lack of the vital forces, treated and radically cured, by an infallible method.

Dr. James' testimonials are of the highest character, from Professors of Medical Colleges, Hospitals, &c. Dr. James could produce thousands of testimonials of inveterate and considered incurable diseases he has successfully treated, were it not for the delicacy of the subject. A practice of fifteen years, in New Orleans, with his high array of testimonials should be sufficient evidence to gain the confidence of the unfortunate.

The following editorial is from the New Orleans *Delta*, March 12, 1858:

"Continued Success.—The continued success of Dr. James is whispered throughout the city, and physicians are beginning to be alarmed for a certain lucrative portion of their business, which is deserting them and drifting into the channel which empties at No. 82 Custom House (old number), the headquarters of Dr. James.

"It has been the case since the world began that true merit sooner or later meets its just reward, and is aptly illustrated in the case of the physician, who, after laboring industriously and studiously for years to perfect himself thoroughly in a special branch of medicine, is about reaping the benefits at the hands of his numerous patients, who are, as it were, cured by his magic hand. In the advertisement, which will be found elsewhere, Dr. James explains the nature of the speciality which he so successfully treats.

Those whose blood is poisoned, having blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat and nose, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings, should apply immediately to Dr. James, and save yourselves from the more fearful consequences attending. Dr. James' cures are speedy, safe and radical.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 82 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, where he can be consulted from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Consultations confidential. oc17-o943-1t

A CARD.

To all Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Diseases, and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, Room's 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. The extraordinary success which has attended his practice in this city, has enabled him to refer to the best and most responsible parties in Chicago. It is especially desirable that all who have need of medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Consumption, should make early application. The patient, at a distance, who cannot come to the city to remain here for treatment, can, after an examination, return home and pursue the course of treatment with success. Where it is impossible for the party to come personally to the city, he should write as many of his symptoms as possible, and give such description as will afford a correct idea of the case. A list of questions will be furnished upon application. oct.25-o-901-7t

The Domestic Dyes

Prepared by Geo. H. Reed & Co. offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public. They embrace 40 different shades, and include all the new and fashionable colors, and are perfectly *fast*. Samples on silk and wool can be seen and the colors procured of the druggists. oc27-o964-3tTT&S

For Defective Sight and Hearing.—Advice on the use and abuse of spectacles, and all diseases of the *Eye* and *Ear*. Much valuable information may be obtained by consulting

Dr. J. R. Walker, Oculist and Aurist, 114 South Clark street, Chicago.

Examination free. Oc. 27-o-960-6t.

Gas fitting work done promptly at Wilmarth's, 159 Lake street. oc13.90d

Gas Fixtures.—The cheapest place to buy new styles, is at Wilmarth's, 159 Lake street. oc13-o684-90d

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, [illegible] ...

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Monday Evening, Oct. 26, 1863.

Business opens active in all departments. Operators went largely and the banks have the means to supply them. Relatively, currency is more plenty, and exchange is much closer. Indeed, the market is declined, by close at quotations, viz.; par buying, and ¼ selling rate. Only customers, and at some of the banks they must be favored ones, can obtain it at the current rate. Some of the banks are charging ¼, and this is the rate to all outsiders.

Gold has been on the declining scale. Private dispatches from Wall street gave the following figures as the rates ruling there—151, 150¾, 150½, 149¾, 149¾, closing at the Board at 149. Afterwards, "curb stone" 150¾. The wise ones look for a further decline, but who can divine the mysteries of Wall street.

The bankers here paid 147@148, the higher figure in the early part of the day.

Silver 130@135. Treasury notes nominal, selling ¼ @¼.

New and Dangerous Counterfeit.—Mollroy's Bank Note Reporter Extra, reports a new counterfeit on the West Winfield Bank, Herkimer county, N. Y.: 5s, imitation of genuine, Vig., on lower left, two trains of cars crossing a long bridge; State die on right lower corner. Splendidly executed, and would deceive good judges. Look out for them.

It is understood that a large number of them have been put in circulation. We learn that one man was arrested with $1,500 of the stuff in his possession. All ordinary dealers should reject all five dollar bills on this bank.

Banks to Close.—All the banks are to close to-morrow (Tuesday) to give principals and employees an opportunity to join in the festivities at the opening of the great Northwestern Fair. This is both patriotic and proper, in all respects.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.—Below is the comparative statement of earnings for the week ending Oct. 21, 1863:

	1863.	1862.	Increase.
Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$30,411 36	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market—Oct. 26.

Stocks better but quiet.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks a shade firmer.

U. S. 6s, '81, c... 110½@110¾ | U. S. 6s, 1 yr cert... 100½

7-30's... [illegible]

Money—Active at 6@7 per cent., nearly all transactions at the latter figure.

Sterling Exchange firmer but very quiet and unsettled. First class bills were at the close 165@165¼.

Gold higher but very irregular and unsettled, opening at 150, advancing to 151¾, and closing weak at 149¾.

N. Y. Bank Statement—Oct. 13.

Decrease in loans	$2,684,800
Decrease in specie	472,448
Increase in circulation	14,826
Decrease in deposits	5,562,731

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, Oct. 26, 1863.

Weekly Review.—During the past week the markets have ruled moderately active, and prices have advanced. We note an improvement in Wheat of 3@5c per bushel on the week. Corn has advanced 3@3½c per bushel. Oats have been irregular, but they close at an advance on the week of 7c per bushel. Rye has advanced 2@3c per bushel. Barley fell 6c per bushel during the early part of the week; but it recovered toward the close, and advanced 2c above the closing quotations a week ago. The Provision market has ruled quiet. Highwines have been inactive and irregular.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the past week:

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24, 1863.

By	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
[illegible rows]						

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 24, 1863.

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

To-day, owing to the upward tendency in gold, the general markets for produce were buoyant and active, and prices ruled higher.

The demand for Flour, however, was unusually light and dull—shippers being unable to get freight accommodations—and we have to report light sales of White Winter extras at $6.00@6.60, and Spring extras at $5.75@5.85.

The Wheat market advanced 3@3½c per bushel, and the transactions were heavy, at $1.16 for No. 1 Red Winter Indiana, $1.02 for Rejected Red in store, $1.10 for No. 1 Spring; $1.05@1.07 for No. 2 Spring and $1.00@1.00½ for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm at $1.09 for No. 1, and $1.06 for No. 2 Spring.

Corn was in fair demand and steady at 79@80½c for No. 1 Corn, and 78@79½c for No 2 Corn in store—the market closing quiet at the ruling quotations.

Oats opened active and firm, but they closed at a decline of ½@1c per bushel. Nearly 200,000 bushels changed hands, at 61@62c for No. 1, and 59½@60c for No. 2 Oats in store—the market closing quiet at 60c for No. 1.

Rye advanced 1c per bushel—with sales of No. 1 at 91@92c, and No. 2 at 87@88c.

Barley was in good demand and firm—with liberal sales at $1.18@1.20 for No. 2 in store—the market closing firm.

Highwines were held at 55c, but buyers were offering only 53c. There were consequently no transactions.

The Provision market remains quiet, and we note sales of only 90 brls Mess Pork at $15.00 and 426 tierces prime Leaf Lard at 11½.

Timothy Seed advanced 5c per bushel—with light transactions at $2.12½@2.40—the market closing firm, with an upward tendency. A lot of 500 bushels prime Flax seed was sold at $2.60.

Freights were quiet at 10½@11c for wheat and 5c for oats to Buffalo, and 15c for wheat to Oswego.

The propeller lines refuse to name a quotation for flour to New York or Boston. They offer to carry to Buffalo at 55c.

In Beef Cattle the market has been tolerably active, and we note the sale of 2,166 head since the close of Saturday's market. The bulk of sales have been from $1.25@3.25. On common grades there has been a decline of 10@15c per 100 lbs, but on medium and better qualities the market has been firm at last quotations. In Hogs the entered sales since Saturday amount to 9,701 hogs. Prices have, however, declined on good qualities 20@25c, and on common qualities 40@50c per 100 lbs, since the close of last market.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Monday Evening, Oct. 26, 1863.

Beef Cattle—The market has been tolerably active since Saturday, and nearly all the stock remaining over from last market has been sold. The enclosed sales at the various yards amount to 2,166 head, at prices ranging from $1.75@3.50. For common qualities the market has been less firm, and a decline of 10@15c has taken place on medium and better qualities. The market remains firm at the quotations of Saturday. The bulk of sales to-day have been from $2.25@3.25.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Hughes sold Hancock 51, av. [illegible]

[illegible]

Hogs—There has been a large amount of business transacted since the close of last market, the entered sales at the various yards amounting to 9,701 Hogs. Prices have, however, undergone a considerable change in favor of the buyer, as we note a decline in medium and good qualities of fully 20@25c, and on common qualities of 40@50c ♥ 100 lbs, from the quotations of Saturday. The reason "why" would be rather difficult to discover, no fresh feature having presented itself since Saturday's report. Much of it, however, has evidently arisen from the fact that a large proportion of the lots sold have been in the yards for two or three days, involving, at the present high prices of corn, no small expense to owners, who have therefore the more readily acceded to the best terms offered.

SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

No Meeting on 'Change.

There will be no meeting on 'Change to-day (Tuesday) the members of the Board of Trade having unanimously resolved to devote one day to the Northwestern Fair.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

Monday Evening, Oct. 26, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Quiet. The engagements were as follows: [illegible] To Buffalo, [illegible] To Portland, all rail.

[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day 4,302 brls; shipped to [illegible] ...

WHEAT—Received to-day 54,953 bu; shipped, [illegible] ...

CORN—Received to-day 86,874 bu; shipped 72,559 bu. [illegible] ...

By sample: 1,500 bu Ear Corn on track at 60c per bu.

OATS—Received, 54,664 bu; shipped, 1,680 bu. [illegible] ...

RYE—Received, 1,619 bu; shipped, 21,300 bu. [illegible] ...

BARLEY—Received, 6,170 bu; shipped, 17,000 bu. [illegible] ...

By sample: 300 bu at $1.25; 400 bu and 65 bags at $1.26; 45 bags at $1.25, all on track.

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal at $2.10 per gal.

ASHES—[illegible]

BEANS—Market dull and drooping at $2.15@2.25. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BUTTER—There is a fair demand and the market rules tolerably firm. We quote:

COAL—Market active and firm. On hard coals we note an advance on Lackawana and Scranton of $1.00 per ton. We quote:

CANDLES—Active demand and market firm at our last quotations. We quote:

COOPERAGE—Demand very active and prices firm at an upward tendency. We quote:

COFFEE—Market very active and firm. We quote:

CHEESE—Hamburg and Reserve in better supply. Market active and firm. We quote:

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Steady demand, and prices rule firm with advanced quotations, on Bi-Carb. Soda, Refined Borax and Camphor, Soda Ash and Caustic Soda. We quote:

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS—Market very active, and fair supply of Apples and Grapes. [illegible] We quote:

FRUITS DRIED—There is a better supply of [illegible] We quote:

FEATHERS—Market unusually active, and the demand at present quotations appears likely to continue for two or three weeks, thus affording the best opportunity for dealers to send their stocks in. The present supply is deficient and much below the demand. We quote:

GAME—Prairie Chickens are in good demand at $2.75 per doz. Ducks are in better supply, and prices rule easy. Market generally active and firm. We quote:

HIGHWINES—Market dull and neglected—holders asking 55c—buyers offering 53c. We learn of a sale this afternoon of 400 brls at 55c.

HIDES—Supply more liberal, and in good demand, at prices firm. We quote:

HOPS—New York Hops of this season's growth are in better supply. The demand is limited. Old stocks not so firm. We note a decline during the week of 2c. Wisconsin are in good supply, but small demand. We quote:

HONEY—Quoted nominally at [illegible] there being very little in the market, and receipts very small.

HAY—Market very active, and prices rule firm. We quote:

IRON—Market active and firm, with an advance on last quotations of 10@20 ♥ cent. We quote:

LEAD AND SHOT—Demand active. Prices firm. We quote:

LIME—Market active, and supply very short. We note an advance both on bulk and brls of 10@20c, and 20c on Pure Lime. We quote:

LEATHER—Demand generally active, and prices firm at last quotations. We quote:

METALS—There is a good demand for all descriptions of metals and [illegible] We quote:

NAVAL STORES—There is a steady demand, and prices rule firm. We quote:

NAILS—Market active and firm, with an advance [illegible]

OIL CAKE—Market active and firm at $33.00 per ton.

ONIONS—Brisk demand and supply limited. Prices [illegible]

OILS—Carbon Oil is in good supply, and [illegible] We quote:

POTATOES—Good qualities are in active demand. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote:

POULTRY—The supply of Chickens is at present [illegible] We quote:

POWDER—Owing to a short supply and active demand, we note an advance of $1.00 ♥ keg. Market firm. We quote:

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—No demand and market nominal at $15.00; Extra Mess is held at $12.50@13.00; India Mess Beef—Quiet and unchanged [illegible] Lard—Held at 11c, with a good demand at 10½c. To-day the sales were: 426 trcs Keokuk Kettle Lard at 11c; 10 brls Mess Pork at $15.00; 72 pkgs White Grease at 9½c.

PAINTS—Steady demand, and prices rule firm at last quotations. We quote:

RICE—Market very firm and active. We quote:

SALERATUS—There is a fair demand, and prices are firm at present rates. We quote:

STEARINE—Market tolerably active, and prices steady at last quotations. We quote:

SOAPS—Demand is brisk and prices firm. We quote:

SALT—Received last week, 31,161 lbs domestic and 150 bags Turk's Island. Domestic—The market is steady and firm at $2.75 for Fine and $2.75 for Coarse. Foreign is in good supply and steady. We quote:

To-Day the sales were:—1,400 brls Domestic Fine at $2.70 del; 570 sacks new Ground Alum at $2.20; 200 sacks do afloat at $2.15; 400 sacks old Ground Alum at $2.10; 600 sks Turk's Island at $2.45.

SEEDS—Timothy—Supply light and market advanced 5c per bushel. Sales to-day: [illegible] ... Flax—In fair request. [illegible] prime at $2.60 delivered.

CLOVER—[illegible]

SPICES—Market very firm and active. We quote:

SUGARS—The market has been more steady for the last few days, than for some time previously. Advices from New York show a decline of ¼c on most refined Sugars. The advanced rates of freights have produced a corresponding reduction here as yet. We quote:

SYRUPS—Market active and firm. Chicago Golden and Amber are very scarce, and difficult to get even at present quotations. Sugar House is in fair supply. We quote:

STARCH—Moderate demand and market firm. On Kingsford we note an advance of ¼c, owing to the present high quotations of corn. We quote:

TOBACCO—Market tolerably active, and prices firm. We quote:

TALLOW—Demand brisk but prices less firm, with a decline during the week of ¼c. We quote:

TEAS—Good demand, and market firm. We quote:

WOOL—There is a more liberal supply and prices rule firmer, with a good demand. We quote:

WOOD—Active demand; good supply. We quote by the cargo—[illegible]

WOODENWARE—Market very active and firm. Willow Ware still in very limited supply. We quote:

WINES AND LIQUORS—There is a steady demand, and prices rule firm. We quote:

The Foreign Markets.

Per Steamer Canada.] [By Telegraph

Liverpool, Oct. 17, 1863.

Cotton—Has been excited, and prices have advanced 1½d for American, and 1½@2d on other descriptions on the week, closing quiet, and the full advance barely maintained.

Breadstuffs—Dull and tending downward. The authorities report flour quiet but steady. American [illegible]

Grain—Wheat dull and tending downward. Red western [illegible]; red southern [illegible]. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed 27s 3d.

Provisions—Beef flat. Pork tending downwards. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard, market bare.

Groceries—Sugar still advancing, and prices 3@6d higher. Coffee quiet and unchanged.

New York Markets—Oct. 26.

Cotton—More active and decidedly firmer at 86c for middling upland.

Flour—10@15c better. [illegible] extra state; $7 10 @7 20 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.30@8.15 good to choice extra.

Whisky—Heavy and lower at 59@60c.

Grain—Wheat excited at 1@2c better. [illegible] ...

Pork—Firm.

Provisions—Pork firmer and in moderate demand; sales at [illegible] ...

Buffalo Market—Oct. 26.

Flour—Quiet and steady.

Grain—Wheat in fair demand and without important change. [illegible] ...

Freights—Wheat at 15c, and corn at 16c to New York.

Imports—25,000 brls flour, 250,000 bu wheat, 47,000 bu corn, [illegible].

Exports—[illegible] brls flour, 130,000 bu wheat, 61,000 bu corn, 71,000 bu oats, 16,000 bu rye.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED....... October 26.

[illegible]

CLEARED....... Oct. 26.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Bridgeport, Oct. 26, 1863.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

Monarch, Joliet, 4,200 bu oats.

Constitution, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour.

Marion, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn, 200 bu wheat, 150 bu barley.

[illegible]

American Star, La Salle, 5,200 bu corn, 400 bu oats.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Detroit, Oct. 26, 1863.

Up—Props Idaho, Empire State, Queen of the Lakes; barks Bronson, Republic; schrs Platte, Boston, Tasco, Fisk.

Down—Barks Standard, Desoto, Peru, Austin; schr Pauline.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. White, Lord, Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR and Miss JULIA A., daughter of E. L. Sherman, Esq., all of this city.

In this city, on Monday, Oct. 26th, by the Rev. Dr. [illegible], Mr. LYMAN R. PHELPS, of Chicago, and Miss MINNIE ANDRIE, formerly of New York. No cards.

In this city, 25th inst., by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. GEORGE T. DEXTER, of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss KATE P. THATCHER, of St. Anthony, Minn.

In this city, Monday morning, Oct. 26th, 1863, at the residence of S. S. Fowler, Esq., by Rev. W. B. Wright, GEO. F. WRIGHT, Esq., of Keosauqua, Iowa and Miss ELLEN E. BROOKS, of Northfield, Vt. No cards.

DIED.

In this city on the 24th inst., Mrs. ANNA L., wife of Benj. F. Austin, aged 39 years.

Milwaukee, Wis., and Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	6:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:45 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Mail Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	[illegible]
CHIC. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	†7:30 a. m.	†7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Mail	4:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Day Express	7:30 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	3:30 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:30 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	†8:10 p. m.	*8:50 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	9:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	3:30 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Woodstock and Way	*2:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Janesville Accom	*4:50 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*4:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*2:30 p. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Waukegan	*5:30 p. m.	*8:35 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A good Newfoundland Dog. Call and see him at 30 South Water street. oc27-o910-1t

FOR SALE.—Horses. Three span of fine large team or driving Horses. Also, one Ladies or Gentleman's saddle Horse, or driving. Also, two new Buggies. Horses sound, kind and well broke. Inquire at [illegible] Stables, on South Water street, near the M. C. R. R. Depot. oc27-o907 1t

FOR SALE—Store and Dwelling on State street, with lease of ground, at a great bargain. Also, a number of other houses on leased ground. J. L. LEE, 86 Clark street. oc27-o921 1t

FOR SALE—Two desirable Residence Lots in the West Division, on the southeast corner of Leavitt street and Park avenue each 50x125 feet. Cheap for cash. Apply to G. W. HILL or JOSIAH BOND, 44 Lasalle street, over Bank of Montreal. oc27-o925-3t

FOR SALE—New House, with modern improvements. Large lot—60x120 feet. Very pleasantly located in the West Division, and immediate possession given. Price, $4,500. Also—a large number of other Houses and Lots, and a vacant lot, in the different divisions of the city. J. L. LEE, 86 Clark street. oc27-o931-1t

FOR SALE—A number of Houses and Lots, also Farms, in Kankakee, Ogle and Iroquois counties. Room 8 Telegraph Building, corner Lake and Clark streets. B. B. CHAMBERS. oc27-o94 3t

FOR SALE—A Family Buggy, with one or two seats, nearly as good as new. Price, $125. Room 8 Telegraph Building. B. B. CHAMBERS. oc27-[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Barn, with double lot. House containing eleven rooms. With or without furniture. Located within a block of the railroad on the West Side. $1,700—balance can remain on credit for some considerable time. Address P. O. Box 373. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Splendid Farm. Two hundred and seventy acres—large part of it timber. Railroad in good cultivation, in Champaign county, Ills. One of the finest farms for stock on large or small scale in the State. Terms favorable. H. T. HELM, 138 Dearborn street. oc27-[illegible]

FOR SALE.—Choice Residence Property.

66 feet on Prairie Avenue, south of Old street.

176 feet on Prairie Avenue, cor. of Rio Grande.

[illegible] feet on Prairie Avenue, just south of Rio Grande.

[illegible] feet on Rio Grande, near Prairie Avenue.

[illegible] feet on Old street, near Indiana Avenue.

100 feet on Wabash Avenue, bet. 14th and 15th sts.

[illegible] feet on [illegible] Avenue, near 16th street.

75 feet on [illegible] Avenue, between 13th and 14th streets. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Agt, 7 Metropolitan Bl'k.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 320 Acres excellent farming land—partly improved, nine miles north of Morris, on the Canal, and two and a half miles east of the village of Lisbon, in Lisbon township, Kendall county, Illinois; 135 acres under cultivation, and about 250 rods ditched; the balance is prairie and timber, and known as the Mat. Sherrill Farm. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, 7 Metropolitan Bl'k.

FOR SALE—Mill Machinery. Boiler Engine, three run of stones, together with all the fixtures complete for a first class flouring mill. To be removed after the 15th of December next. Inquire of M. C. STEARNS, by Lake street bridge. oc24 o861 1m

FOR SALE—A New Schooner, 142½ feet on deck, 26 feet 1 inch beam, 12 feet hold, 21,000 to 22,000 bushels carrying capacity. Now on the stocks at Fort Howard, Wis., and to be launched about the 15th of October. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to W. H. WOLF, Fort Howard, Wis., or L. T. CHASE & CO., Milwaukee. oc23-o815-60t

FOR SALE.—Farm for sale cheap, containing one hundred and seventeen acres, fifteen miles from Chicago, and near a railroad station; has under a good state of cultivation; has a comfortable house, an excellent cellar, well and cistern. Also, thirty acres of timber land, and a thrifty young orchard of grafted trees. CLAFLIN & FAY, 65 Clark street. oc23-o785-3FMW

FOR SALE—A rare chance for investment or speculation. Twenty acres of Land in the Lincoln Tract, between State street and Wentworth avenue and Monterey and Buena Vista streets. Those wishing to purchase must apply soon as the time of sale is limited to a few days. One-half of the above amount can be sold, if desired, as a whole. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. oc23-o[illegible]

FOR SALE—A good second hand Boiler, 30 feet long by 44 inch diameter, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For particulars apply to C. O. SPOONER, in the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 4 Clark street. oc25 o[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board, with a large unfurnished room, wanted, for a gentleman, his wife and two small children, within 6 or 8 minutes distance of the Court House. A private, quiet family preferred. Address, stating terms, "F. H." P O Drawer [illegible]. oc27-o[illegible]

BOARDING—A Suite of Rooms and board in a new brick house, with hot and cold water, and bath tub. No other boarders on the floor. Call and see them, at 25 [illegible] Avenue, two doors from Jackson street. oc27 o[illegible]

BOARDING—A Pleasant Room to rent, with board for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at 40 Rush street, 2½ blocks from the Bridge. Five o'clock dinner. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. References required. oc27-[illegible]

BOARDING.—Another large house to be opened. The "ST. CLOUD"—formerly the COLLETT HOUSE—Franklin street, will be ready in a few days. To those who would like single or suites of rooms, to board in Chicago the fall or winter, or those who wish to board only for the fall [illegible] ... [illegible] O. M. VANTOS.

BOARDING—A suit of front Rooms furnished, or a large single Room furnished or unfurnished, with board, can be had in a private family, situated within ten minutes walk of the Tremont or Sherman House. Address "H. G." at this office. oc27-o[illegible]

BOARDING.—A young gentleman desires to obtain board in a first class private family, on the North or West side. Any family who desire a private boarder will please address [illegible]. References exchanged. Address "G H M" Tribune office. oc27-[illegible]

BOARDING—Two Rooms can be obtained, with board for gentlemen and wives, and rooms for two single gentlemen, in a central and desirable location. By addressing, with reference, Box 3845, Chicago Post Office. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. oc23 o[illegible]

General Notices.

LOST—A Pocket Book, containing about $60 or $70. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of A. BOYD, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. oc27-o[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the pasture of C. BEEBE, Esq., near Brighton, a Buckskin HORSE, about ten years old. Has a black stripe on his back. Anyone returning said Horse to CRAGIN & CO., at their Packing House, near Bridge port, or giving information where he can be found, will be rewarded. CRAGIN & CO. oc27-o[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The Annual [illegible] ... Union Insurance and [illegible] ... A. D. [illegible] ...

Chicago, Oct. 22, 1863.

Wants.

WANTED—To rent a House suitable for a family of five persons. To any one having such, a permanent tenant will be given. [illegible] Tribune Office. oc27 o[illegible]

WANTED—By a young lady, a situation as governess in a good family; she is experienced and competent. Will furnish good references. Any wishing a good teacher, will do well to address "GOVERNESS," Tribune office. oc27 o[illegible]

WANTED—Lumber Wanted, in exchange for a first class Rosewood Piano, seven octaves, agraffe, attachment, etc. [illegible] ... P O Box [illegible].

WANTED—A competent Girl, to do chamber work. Apply at [illegible] Avenue. Good references required.

WANTED—Dry goods salesmen wanted. Only good experienced hands need apply at 130 Lake street.

WANTED—A good second-hand express wagon, for which cash will be paid. Apply at 159 South Clark street.

WANTED—A good Sitting Office Desk. Also a medium sized Safe. Address, with price, "B & F," Box 322.

WANTED—A good Cook. Inquire at 111 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A girl who understands the position of chamber maid and waiter at table. Good wages will be paid to a good girl. Apply to Mrs WALMSLEY, [illegible] corner of State and Madison streets. oc27-o889-1t

WANTED—Immediately, a good second-hand Express or Grocer's Wagon. Inquire at northeast corner of Canal and Madison streets, between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WANTED—A Furnished Room without board, in the vicinity of the Chicago City Railway Office. Address "F" Box 1019.

WANTED—By a Protestant Scotch girl, a situation to cook in a private family or to do housework. [illegible] ... Address "W," at the Tribune office. oc27-o944-1t

WANTED—A good Tinner to go to Appleton, Wis. [illegible] LYMAN [illegible] street. [oc27 o951 3t]

WANTED—A situation as Wet Nurse, by a young woman who has lost her babe. [illegible] ... take an infant to her room. Apply to [illegible] ... corner Main street and Archer Road [illegible] Catholic Church.

WANTED—By a young German a situation as Salesman in a Retail Dry Goods House. He has had four years experience in the business, and can speak the English language as well as the German. [illegible] ... Address "J W A," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a Lawyer, who can influence considerable New York collecting business, as well as city practice, a situation associating himself in the practice of law with some well-posted Lawyer; or would like to share the front office with a law firm in good standing. [illegible] ... "D C L," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—10 women cloak makers, 6 cap makers, 1 French lady, 8 cooks, and situations for 3 book keepers, [illegible] ... Office, 121 Dearborn street. [illegible] ... Post Office Drawer 6[illegible].

WANTED—Furniture, Good second hand or new furniture to furnish a first-class boarding house—to be paid for in board. Address "BOARDING," at this office. oc27 o9[illegible]

WANTED—Good active men and Agents to canvass for new and popular illustrated works. Employment permanent and business active. Apply at 128 South Clark street. JOHNSON, FRY & CO. oc27 o9[illegible]

WANTED—A smart active boy. Apply at 82 Randolph street, (up-stairs) to Dr. JAMES.

WANTED—To rent a Store building suitable for cutting pork and packing lard. Address P. O. Box 73.

WANTED—A lady accustomed to tuition in English, French and Music, [illegible] ... Address "TEACHER," Post Office Box [illegible], Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—And no humbug! $50 per month from nearly every place to make 20 or three hundred dollars a year without capital or other business. [illegible] ... a year. Call at Room 1, [illegible] Clark street, or [illegible] Post Office Box 2542, Chicago. oc27 o9[illegible]

WANTED—2 first class trunk makers; also 2 boys who have worked at the business. Apply at Will & Lyons', 84 North Clark street.

WANTED—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing machines. Address, S. MADISON, [illegible], Maine.

WANTED—20 Cigar Makers. NICHOLAS KUHNEN, Davenport, Iowa. Good work and good pay. Only BEST [illegible].

WANTED—By a young widow of experience, a position as housekeeper in a good hotel or boarding-house, or private family where management, energy and capability are needed, or would make arrangements to fill any position in such business. [illegible] ... For particulars address [illegible] Post Office Box 1[illegible].

WANTED—Purchasers at wholesale and retail, for 500 Revolvers—all the different styles and calibres, [illegible] ... Clark street, (up-stairs) over U. S. Express Office.

WANTED—500 Agents. MOFFAT would call the attention of agents and others to the discovery of an article of the greatest importance to health, comfort and pleasure [illegible] ... PAY RETURN POSTAGE.) Box 3[illegible], New York. oc23 o[illegible]

WANTED—By a man 33 years of age, a situation as traveling agent, collector, or conductor or express agent. [illegible] ... Best satisfactory reference given. Address [illegible] Post Office drawer No. 6269.

WANTED—A furnished House, wanted till May 1st. West Side preferred. Address Post Office Box 376.

WANTED—$25,000 for 5 years on first class improved Farms, [illegible] ... Call on L. D. OLMSTED & CO., [illegible] LaSalle street.

WANTED—Agents to sell "PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S" great Engraving of [illegible] ... to any part of the country on receipt of [illegible] ... H. LANDON, 62 Lake street, [illegible].

WANTED—By an active business man to invest $2,000 to $3,000, and his services, in a respectable paying business. First class reference given. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—A modern Saw Mill. Engine of eighty horse power, suitable for a Saw Mill, together with Boilers, &c. Address, by letter, giving price, and describing them particularly. [illegible] JAMES LOWRY [illegible].

WANTED.—$60 a month! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address [illegible] CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—To trade 40 acres of choice land in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, for a second-hand Piano. Address "J D," [illegible].

WANTED.—A young man who has had an experience of five years in the Dry Goods business in an Eastern city, and who is now connected with one of the largest Dry Goods Houses in Hartford, Connecticut, desires to correspond with a first-class Dry Goods House in Chicago, with a view of securing a good situation. [illegible] ... Address "A B C," [illegible]

WANTED.—A lady teacher of experience in the schools of Wisconsin, [illegible] ... where, it desirous of securing a few young ladies [illegible] ... in all the English branches; also, pupils in French and music. [illegible] ... made at Dann's Commercial College, [illegible] ... from 9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 5 P. M. or 7 to 9 [illegible]. Good references given, if required.

WANTED—1,000 choice shipping Cattle, by CRAGIN & CO. [illegible].

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription, John S. C. Abbott's History of the Great Rebellion, Headley's Life of Washington, [illegible] ... and other new and valuable publications. [illegible] ... particulars, call upon or address C. F. G[illegible], South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—Immediately, by a first class Milliner, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Address ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Galena, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell the "Illustrated Encyclopaedia of [illegible]" ... a full description of the different Races of Man, the various Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, [illegible] ... ROBINSON & [illegible] ... Box 4[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$5,000 worth of [illegible] ... at the store, for which I will pay the highest cash price. [illegible] ... FLAUM, P. O. Box 1[illegible], Ladies attended by [illegible].

WANTED—Correspondence—A soldier, with one or more intelligent, good looking young ladies; object—[illegible] ... ELI WILLIAMS, [illegible] ... Reg't Ill. Infantry, Germantown, Tenn.

WANTED—Five good competent Gas Fitters, two Plumbers and a boy [illegible] ... to learn the trade. Apply to M. D. [illegible], Lasalle street. Also, two good Plumbers for country.

WANTED—(Knitting Machines.) Every Farmer to know that his [illegible] ... Celebrated Knitting Machine. [illegible] ... ELLIOT, General Agent, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Employment.—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address C. RUGGLES & CO., Detroit, Mich.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House to Rent and Furniture for Sale. A comfortable and well-furnished House to rent, one square from the Court House and Furniture for sale, with immediate possession. Apply at [illegible] Clark street, corner of [illegible] ... ST. CLAIR.

TO RENT—A Front second story Room, with board, with a private family, [illegible] ... ten minutes walk from the Court House. Address "W D," Tribune office.

TO RENT—The neat Cottage House, containing five rooms, [illegible] street, third house west of Rucker street. [illegible] ... the premises.

TO RENT—A good Piano, six and a half octave—[illegible] ... Apply to W. W. [illegible].

TO RENT—Furnished Lodging Rooms at 136 State street, (up-stairs) oc25 o[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The Great Northwestern Fair was formally opened yesterday under auspices which [illegible] highest expect[illegible] ... [illegible]